FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON U.S. WEAPONS PROGRAM

Reagan Decision Reported

LD022044 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, 2 Oct, TASS -- The United States embarked on a sharp escalation of the nuclear arms race.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan today announced a new programme of the build-up and modernisation of the United States' strategic nuclear forces. It has been decided to start the production of the new B-1 strategic bomber. 100 such bombers will be built. The development of the strategic bomber of the 'stealth' type designed to elude enemy radar will be continued. B-52 strategic bombers with which the United States Airforce is now equipped will be modified to carry cruise missiles. The construction of new Trident missile-carrying submarines which will be equipped with strategic missiles of the new type Trident-2 will be sped up. The programme of the construction of 100 new intercontinental mobile-based ballistic missiles MX will be started.

The programme announced by Reagan which will cost over 180 billion dollars to the U.S. taxpayers will be a new major step in the strategic nuclear arms race that has been unleashed by the present U.S. administration.

ABM System Planned

LD031200 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] New York, 3 Oct, TASS -- As soon as it became known that U.S. President Ronald Reagan finally approved the plan to deploy intercontinental mobile-MX ballistic missiles and manufacture the strategic B-1 bomber, news of another, even larger military project of the U.S. administration broke out. Washington has started rapid development of a multilayer system of antiballistic missile (ABM) defence with a view to achieving "complete invulnerability" for American offensive missile-strategic weapons. Establishment of such a system would violate the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of anti-missile defence systems which established "ceilings" on the deployment of its means. The United States has already spent about 1.5 billion dollars to develop components of the ABM defence system. Tens of major corporations of the military-industrial complex have received the Pentagon's orders.

The programme of deploying the ABM defence system is an integral part of the White House's campaign of America's rearmament, which, according to experts, will cost 1.5 trillion dollars in the coming five years. The chief task of the campaign is to build military superiority over the Soviet Union with a view to realising Washington's claims to world domination. Former U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown believes that the establishment of a new anti-missile defence system will give an impetus to an unrestricted arms race which will enhance the risk of nuclear war.

'Counterbalance' To Be Found

LD031436 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1333 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, 3 Oct (TASS) -- The U.S. administration has taken yet another extremely dangerous step on the path of escalating the nuclear arms race. President R. Reagan, speaking in the White House, has announced a new program for further increasing the American strategic nuclear arsenals, which covers the whole triad of strategic forces -- land-based missiles, ocean-based missiles and strategic bombers and which bears witness to the obvious desire of Washington to achieve military supremacy over the Soviet Union.

Within the framework of this program, which can only bring the threat of war nearer, the development and production is envisaged of a new type of B-1 strategic bomber. This project was postponed by President Carter in 1977 and replaced by a program for the deployment of cruise missiles. But now the B-1 project is being restored with the simultaneous deployment of the cruise missiles, 3,000 of which will be installed on the B-52 and B-1 strategic bombers, and several hundred on submarines.

The White House decision reveals the hypocritical nature of the U.S administration's position, which verbally emphasizes the problem of monitoring the implementation of current and future agreements in the arms limitation sphere while it is planning the production of strategic weapons systems which virtually reduce the possibility of such monitoring to zero.

In accordance with the new program, the development of the stealth bomber will be continued, which the Pentagon reckons will be almost invulnerable to present-day radar, and modernization programs will be carried out on the B-52 bomber and the KC-135 tanker aircraft.

The Pentagon is planning to build at least 100 MX strategic intercontinental ballistic missiles. Their method of installation will be finally determiend by 1984. It has been decided that some of the MX missiles will be deployed without delay in the fortified silos where Minuteman and Titan missiles are presently housed. Reagan announced the cancellation of the previous plan to deploy the MX missiles in 4,600 underground shelters in the states of Utah and Nevada, whose populations have expressed resolute opposition to the sinister schemes for the stationing of these nuclear first-strike systems.

The program for the strategic sea-based forces envisages the construction of Trident nuclear submarines at the rate of one a year. Strategic missiles of a new type, "D-5," will be installed on them. It is also envisaged that the communication and control system for the strategic forces making extensive use of aircraft -- airborne command centers of the E4B and EC-135 type, aircraft equipped with the AWACS reconnaissance system, and space satellites -- will be improved.

The explanatory note, published by the White House, points out that this program will determine the nature of the American strategic nuclear forces up to the 21st century and is the largest program for their development in the past few decades, or, as an observer of ABC television company stressed, "the most significant buildup of the U.S. strategic forces since the time of Eisenhower." According to the calculations of UPI, it will cost the American people in the next 5 years alone a huge amount -- $180 billion.

In his speech, R. Reagan did not hide the fact that the new arms race super-program is directed against the Soviet Union. The President's arguments about the need to restore a a mythical "security reserve" [rezerv bezopasnosti] and to eliminate the so-called "window of vulnerability" cannot disguise the fact that the program proclaimed by him is an open claim to military superiority over the Soviet Union and a step aimed at undermining the principle of equality and identical security underlying the existing strategic military parity.

Washington's allegations about an imaginary violation of the balance of forces by the Soviet Union do not tie in at all with the official recognition by the four previous U.S. administrations of the clear fact that a balance of forces exists. It was none other than H. Brown, the secretary for defense in the Carter administration, who declared that "an approximate parity between the United States and the Soviet Union exists in the field of strategic armaments. There is also an approximate parity in conventional armaments between us and our allies, on the one hand, and the Soviet Union and its allies, on the other."

R. Reagan mentioned only in passing the intention of the administration to hold talks on "arms control." This is far from being accidental.

In essence the new giant program for increasing nuclear missile armaments, as observers are noting, is evoking profound doubts in the sincerity of the U.S. administration's assertions concerning its desire for serious talks. Even Reagan himself said that the new administration intends to hold such talks "from a position of strength," which is quite without prospects [besperspektivno], since the Soviet side will not permit this.

The Soviet Union has not sought and is not seeking military supremacy. The USSR is not proceeding and does not intend to proceed further than a concern for a reliable security barrier [ograzhdnie bezopasnosti] for its country and our allies. But it will not be indifferent to the appearance in the U.S. arsenal of new and even more threatening weapons. In this case, the Soviet Armed Forces will have at their disposal an appropriate counterbalance to such weaponry. The Soviet Union will give a fitting response to any challenge in order to maintain the balance of forces.

Reagan Threatens World

LD031628 Moscow TASS in English 1551 GMT 3 Oct 81

["Reagan: Programme of War" -- TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Sergey Kulik]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Oct, TASS -- Commenting on the new programme for the build-up of the U.S. strategic nuclear force, which was announced by President Ronald Reagan in the White House yesterday, many political observers are unanimous in the opinion that the programme signals the start of a qualitatively new stage in the nuclear arms race and increases the danger of war.

The main motive force of the programme is the striving to ensure military superiority over the Soviet Union. Although Reagan laid in his statement the main emphasis on the allegation that a further build-up of the "triad" of strategic forces is designed to serve as a "deterrent" against "any Soviet actions", another thing is noteworthy. The character of the "triad" -- the emphasis on accuracy, reliability and manoeuvrability of the new weapon -- suggests that the Pentagon has not lost hope to gain the capability to launch a first strike.

The fact that President Reagan's verbiage about the necessity to restore the mythical safety ratio and eliminate the so-called "window of vulnerability" is no more than a propaganda smokescreen to cover the hegemonistic plans of the USA, is seen also from the fact that a rough parity, a balance of forces between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO, have been more than once noted by the Western leaders themselves, including the U.S. presidents from Nixon to Carter.

None other than NATO Secretary General Josef Luns said that there is a rough parity of forces between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty considering all types of weapons as a whole. Former U.S. Secretary of Defence Harold Brown decribed the general balance of strategic forces between the USSR and the USA as "roughly equivalent." And in September this year the newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR carried out a poll on this subject among the participants in the New York convention of the American Association of Political Sciences. 63 percent of the polees said that the USA has the same military might as the USSR.

Obviously forgetting that a limitation of arms is by far more important for ensuring the security of the USA than their build-up, the head of the White House noted only in passing the intention of the administration to hold talks on arms cuts with the Soviet Union. The "positions of strength" principle, which is declared by President Reagan, calls in question the seriousness of the attitude of the U.S. administration to the Geneva talks on the limitation of arms and its intention to observe the principle of equality and equal security of the sides in the holding of these talks.

The implementation of the new programme, for which the American tax-payers will have to pay 180,000 million dollars, will not help Washington achieve the aims which are pursued by the militaristic circles of the USA. It shall be once again recalled that the Soviet Union has never sought and is not seeking military superiority.

The USSR has not gone and does not intend to go farther than its solicitude for the reliable protection of its security and that of its allies. But the Soviet Union will not be impartial to the appearance in the U.S. arsenals of new, even more formidable types of weapons. If this happens, the Soviet Armed Forces will have an appropriate counterbalance to such weapons.

It must be noted, for that matter, that common Americans have already long realized the fatal danger stemming to them from Reagan's plans for the escalation of the arms race. A recent public opinion poll in the USA has shown that 86 percent of the polees do not believe the assurances by the administration that the "limited" nuclear war advocated by it will bypass America. Hence it is not the Soviet Union which threatens America. The latter, like the whole of the world, is threatened by the dangerous military plans of the Reagan administration.

VASILYEV VIEWS U.S. MOTIVES FOR ARMS TALKS

LD040112 Moscow World Service in English 2300 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Aleksey Vasilyev commentary]

[Text] The recent meetings between the Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, and the U.S. secretary of state, Alexander Haig, continued to be a leading subject in the world press, with particular attention paid to the agreement to begin limiting weapons, including the nuclear missiles that were already discussed earlier in Geneva by Soviet and American representatives. More on this by our military observer Aleksey Vasilyev.

The necessity of a dialogue as a alternative to another spiral of the arms race became evident a long time ago. However, this issue failed to be resolved because of the stand taken by the American side, and as the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR said: the persistent calls by America's European allies have finally produced an impact on the Reagan administration. This was also due in part to the repeated reminders that the West European consent to the deployment of U.S. missiles on their soil depended on the fulfillment of the U.S. administration's promise to begin talks with the Soviet Union on arms reduction in Europe without delay.

The numerous statements by U.S. officials as to the necessity of building up their military potential for the purpose of holding talks from a position of strength unwittingly made people think that the U.S. administration was capitalizing on this pressing problem of our time. It's obvious that the U.S. attempts to step up the arms race and gain military superiority under the cover of talks on arms reduction are doomed to failure.

It would be appropriate to mention now the numerous Soviet proposals to impose a moratorium on the deployment of additional medium-range missiles based on the existing approximate parity that would contribute to the constructive spirit of these talks. Also, it wouldn't be bad to recall President Brezhnev's recent proposal on reducing the number of Soviet missiles stationed in the western regions of the Soviet Union on condition that NATO renounce its decision to site additional medium-range weapons in Europe.

Nevertheless, Washington continues to press for an agreement that would give it unilateral advantages. It's necessary to take into account that apart from the ballistic and cruise missiles, NATO has other nuclear weaponry that pose a threat to the Soviet Union.

The American nuclear weapons in Europe include about 700 delivery vehicles for nuclear weapons, F-111 and F-4 planes, medium-range FB-111 bombers and A-6 and A-7 planes based on aircraft carriers. Besides, there are an estimated 300 units of nuclear weaponry belonging to the West European countries. It's clear that the principle of equality and like security that Foreign Minister Gromyko referred to in the course of his second meeting with Alexander Haig involves the whole range of nuclear weapons stationed in Europe. Under the circumstances, it would be much easier to hold talks based on the SALT II agreement signed in 1979 which still is not ratified through the fault of the United States.

It looks like Washington is resorting to maneuvering. In this connection the calls for treating the forthcoming talks as a game with rules requiring only the semblance of efforts to reduce armaments, the calls the U.S. media are now making, give rise for concern. The Washington POST, which expresses the outlook of the official circles, for one, puts this question: Didn't Reagan view the talks as a means of gaining superiority? As for the Soviet Union, its approach to this issue has always been perfectly clear. The talks must serve to improve the international climate and to create a safer situation in Europe and in the world at large, based on the principle of equality and like security. At the same time, the Soviet Union cannot let the other side drag its feet at the talks in order to begin to build up new nuclear arsenals which would lead to a noticeable change in the nuclear parity existing on the continent. In this case, as Foreign Minister Gromyko said in his statement at the 36th session of the UN General Assembly, the Soviet Union will have to take steps for restoring the balance of strength.

NOVOYE VREMYA ON EAST-WEST 'FALL DIALOGUE'

PM301047 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 39 25 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Time of Great Expectations"]

[Excerpt] After a long period of reluctance [posle dolgogo upiratelstva] the U.S. leaders have declared their readiness to enter into a dialogue with the USSR on limiting medium-range nuclear missile systems in Europe. They also seem to be promising to resume their participation in the strategic arms limitation process as some sort of compensation, so to speak, for rejecting the SALT II treaty. This consent should not be overestimated, however. It was forced. It is a concession to the demands of the public and allies. We should also look to see whether this agreement does not conceal an attempt to gain time to carry through the projected military programs.

International life is entering a time of great expectations this fall. These expectations are linked with the results which could crown, bilateral and multilateral East-West political dialogue, more intensive than that held in the past. The major event of L.I. Brezhnev's visit to Bonn is also to come. The Madrid meeting, designed to give the go-ahead to a conference on confidence-building, security and disarmament measures in Europe, is resuming its work. Disarmament talks in Vienna and Geneva will be continued.

Live political contacts and constructive talks are particularly necessary in an atmosphere overcast by tension. The value of the fall dialogue will be measured by how far it promotes the warming of the international climate.

SENATOR CRANSTON CITED ON PAKISTANI A-BOMB

LD032118 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Aleksandr Malik commentary]

[Text] In the United States, Senator Alan Cranston has said in the Senate he has fresh evidence that Pakistan intends to acquire nuclear energy for military purposes.

He said in particular that Pakistan is stockpiling plutonium for atom bombs. Senator Cranston has literally exploded the intricate system of arguments that the White House used to justify the American-Pakistani military deal. You will remember that in the thick of talks for U.S. arms shipments to Pakistan, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig claimed that American munitions supplies would discourage Pakistani leaders from striving for nuclear arms. The under secretary of state, James Buckley, said the same in Congress when he summed up the negotiations with Pakistan.

The facts Cranston provided show that the picture the U.S. Department of State drew so painstakingly do not square with reality. It appears the senator was right when he predicted the following: If I were the leader of Pakistan I would believe that lifting restrictions on arms deliveries means I can explode a bomb and the U.S. support will continue. That this may happen eventually is evidenced not only from Senator Cranston's statement. There is ample evidence in the foreign press that Pakistan may explode an A-bomb within a few months to come. The point has been stressed by newspapers and magazines in the United States, Canada, France and Federal Germany. Islamabad still prefers to keep its nuclear projects top secret. Many alalysts feel that for the same reasons Islamabad is going to hold the first testing in foreign territory, say China. This appears a possibility: Beijing has not only been supplying Islamabad with the uranium fuel but has suggested the testing should take place on the nuclear testing grounds in its territory. It has already tried itself.

It is also possible that no one will know that Islamabad will explode a nuclear bomb. Such an explosion may be registered as a Chinese nuclear explosion. The fact that Pakistan possesses nuclear weapons may reach the public only after such weapons have been mounted on the (?F-16) fighter-bomber planes which Pakistan will receive shortly and which are designated for delivering nuclear weapons. All this is a guess of course but we have every reason to suppose this in the light of the facts that seriously or indirectly Washington and Beijing are encouraging Islamabad to develop nuclear weapons. What do the United States and China need this for? Washington seems to believe that nuclear weapons in the arsenal of Islamabad will help it to effectively perform in the region police functions which American armchair strategy is said to have assigned to Pakistan. Beijing too seems to be willing to turn Pakistan into a nuclear scarecrow for the Asian nations (?connected) to the expansionist ambitions of Chinese leaders. So you see the so-called Islamabad bomb is no Pakistani invention or Pakistani ownership. This incidentally is apparent from the suprisingly good information many American politicians have about (?action on) Pakistan's military nuclear program.

DUTCH INSTITUTE RECORDS SOVIET NUCLEAR TEST

NC011552 Paris AFP in English 1536 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] De Bilt, Netherlands, AFP -- The Royal Dutch Meteorological Institute here today recorded an underground Soviet nuclear test of 150 kilotons, force six on the Richter scale.

The institute said the test took place at Novaya Zemlya, the first recorded at that site in a year. It said the Soviet Union's underground nuclear tests are normally conducted at Semipalatinsk.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD042210 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 4 Oct 81

["International Observers Roundtable" program with APN political observer Gennadiy Gerasimov, international affairs journalist Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishkin, and all-union radio cormentator Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev]

[Text] [Sobolev] Hello, comrades. We will begin today's broadcast with the events taking place at UN Headquarters at the session of its General Assembly, and first and foremost the political discussion. The delegates of various countries -- there are more than 150 UN members -- are at the moment expressing their opinions on the state of affairs in the world. You gain an impression from these speeches first of all about how many contradictions, conflicts and problems there are in the world, and what a difficult life our globe lives. Second, you are struck by the fact that, with all this variety of problems, with all the variety of their specific concerns in every part of the world, the fundamental problems which are common to all -- the preservation of peace and the averting of a universal nuclear catastrophe -- are invariably to the fore. This is why the speech by Comrade Gromyko, head of the Soviet delegation, our country's stance and the Soviet initiatives which he set forth, were listened to with such attention and commented on in such a lively fashion.

Their aim is to curb the arms race, improve the international atmosphere and eliminate the military danger. The draft declaration on averting nuclear catastrophe proposed by our country is being discussed with great interest in the United Nations, and I believe we should dwell on this draft in more detail. What do you think, Gennadiy Ivanovich?

Draft UN Declaration

[Gerasimov] Yes, of course. This is a very important theme and problem, and Soviet diplomacy is constantly seeking ways to ensure international peace. The current proposal on averting the nuclear catastrophe is a fresh example of this. The draft declaration submitted says that states and politicians who are the first to resort to the use of nuclear arms will be committing the most serious crime against mankind. Concern for the fate of our civilization is the legal obligation of UN member states, and the draft declaration proposed by the Soviet Union manifests precisely this legally based concern for future generations and for people alive today. From the viewpoint of international law the Soviet proposal may be viewed on the level of a refinement of the Nuremburg principles. The sixth article of the Charter of the International Military Tribunal, as adopted in 1945, gives a definition of crimes against peace, war crimes and crimes against humanity.

[Shishkin] Incidentally, Gennadiy Ivanovich, the world public marked the 35th anniversary on 1 October of the sentencing of the main Nazi war criminals by the international tribunal in Nuremburg. This day left an indelible impression in people's memories because, for the first time in history, the policy of a state was condemned as criminal -- in particular that of fascist Germany -- which led to the unleashing of wars of aggression and the annihilation of millions of people, and also the people who bore the main responsibility for this were punished. The Nuremburg trial's sentence is of historic importance and is a terrible warning to all those who gamble on a war of aggression and the use of inhuman kinds of weapons in it, especially weapons of mass annihilation, and also a warning for those who try to act in the role of instigators of conflicts between states. We should not forget that there have been quite a few of both kinds of people in the world so far.

Only a few days ago, the not unknown theoretician of nuclear war, Herman Kahn, professor of the Hudson Institute, brazenly stated in an interview for U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT: We must be prepared to wage a nuclear war for real and be victorious in it. I call this thinking about the unthinkable.

[Gerasimov] Of course, I believe that a reminder about Nuremburg is very unwelcome for people like Herman Kahn: They would like to scrap the Nuremburg tradition. But the United States does have specialists who reckon otherwise -- for instance, Professor Richard Falk of Princeton University. As it happens, he stresses that the Nuremburg tradition still exists, that with the passing of time this precedent is acquiring a significance which exceeds the framework of its original application, because the world does not want a repetition of war crimes.

Moving on now from the legal sphere to the moral one, political figures, consciously or unwittingly, hypocritically or with conviction, judge their own and others' affairs in moral categories, and only in very rare cases do they cynically ignore them. Thus, the Soviet draft declarations reference to the laws of human morality is justified.

Finally, of course, it is interesting to view our proposal from the military-strategic viewpoint. Adoption of the Soviet proposal might have an influence on current strategic arguments and on military programs. The idea of a ban on being first to use nuclear arms is not in itself new and the consequences of it have, in general, been examined by many scientists. One of them, Robert Johannsen from the Institute for World Order in New York, believes -- and I think he is right -- that a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear arms could be the first step toward banning nuclear weapons in general because, he argues, if such a pledge is taken seriously, it will immediately undermine competition between the superpowers in the sphere of nuclear arms, since there is no sense in their developing the capability to wage nuclear war above the level of minimal containment. This already existed, in general, a little over 10 years ago. The adoption of our proposal would in fact invalidate all these theories of limited war and Herman Kahn's desire to think the unthinkable.

Relations With U.S.

[Sobolev] Continuing the discussion on the UN General Assembly, we can say that apart from the political discussion there are meetings between representatives of delegations taking place there. Among such meetings special attention has been drawn by the talks between Comrade Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Haig and the decision announced after the first of them to resume Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of nuclear missile armaments in Europe.

Our newspapers have already written about this. As far as the U.S. newspapers are concerned, then I would say that, as it were, a sigh of relief swept their pages. Recent Soviet-U.S. relations are compared with Arctic frost, Siberian cold, impenetrable fog, and now U.S. observers have seen a ray of hope in this fog. However, the reasons for the feeling of relief are not the same for all. There are those figures who are heartened by the prospect of a possible improvement in our relations. For example, an editorial article in the New York TIMES, a very emotional article, says: Soviet-U.S. relations cannot be built anew every 4 years -- this refers to the term of office of the U.S. administration from one election to another. Every step, the paper writes, must be based on the previous step. Relations may not improve considerably with the help of talks, but they can deteriorate, easily and dangerously, if talks sink into oblivion. Please have talks, the New York TIMES writes.

For other observers, the cause of relief is otherwise. The delay in the talks for which Washington is to blame must have an effect on how the implementation of the well-known NATO decision on production and siting in Europe of new U.S. nuclear missiles progresses, and there is noticeable satisfaction in the U.S. press at the fact that an important argument has now been removed from the opponents of the so-called Euromissiles, as it were.

Thus, unfortunately, there are some grounds for those who express reservations as to whether the resumption of talks may be used in certain circles of the U.S. administration and NATO in order to deceive the public -- primarily the West European public -- and to bring so-called upgrading of arms to its dangerous conclusion.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, then, as was said during Comrade Brezhnev's talk with Ratsiraka, the Malagasy leader, our country is prepared to conduct these talks seriously, honestly, and constructively, adhering strictly to the principle of equality and equal security of the sides. Only such a principle can ensure the success of the talks.

[Shishkin] Vitaliy Sergeyevich, I believe that this interest of the world public in the meeting between Comrade Gromyko and Haig is completely justified, for it is well known that the international political climate depends to a vast extent on the state of relations between the two great powers. I believe it is appropriate to recall today that the path to this meeting has been difficult and fairly complicated.

Some 7 months ago Comrade Brezhnev stated from the lofty rostrum of the 26th congress of our party that the state of relations between the USSR and the United States at present and the acuteness of international problems requiring a solution dictate the necessity of a dialogue at all levels, and an energetic one at that. Experience shows, Comrade Brezhnev stressed on that occasion, that the decisive link here is meetings at the highest level. This was true yesterday and remains true today.

As far as the Reagan administration is concerned, it has done its utmost to avoid talks with the Soviet Union from the very beginning. In response to the appeal from Moscow, President Reagan stated at the time in a New York TIMES interview that he did not consider it expedient to sit at the negotiating table with the Russians, for, as he affirmed, such talks have to date brought unilateral benefits to the Soviet Union. Perhaps, he added arrogantly, when we have stepped up our military potential a little, this will become a two-way street. The time which has since elapsed and the effect of the peace program for the eighties drafted at the 26th party congress have shown quite explicitly the fundamental contradiction of the current U.S. policy, the immense disparity between its imperial ambitions and the objective realities of the contemporary world situation.

The well-known American observer, Kraft, summing up changes in the mood of the broad American and international public provoked by Washington's unrealistic ambitions and pretensions, recently wrote: Sooner or later the American leadership will have to start talks on arms control with the Soviet Union. But if it delays, the United States will have to hobble along to the table of talks, incapacitated by thousands of self-bleeding wounds. And so, under pressure from the international public and even the U.S. NATO partners, the Reagan administration was forced to agree to talks with us on matters concerning arms limitation.

U.S. Decision on MX Missiles

[Sobolev] Thus the decision announced in New York offers a certain amount of hope, but along with this, I repeat, there are grounds for apprehension regarding the true U.S. intentions. And to date we have only Washington's actions by which to judge these intentions. It must be said that this week, as the American press reports, President Reagan made a decision regarding new types of strategic nuclear missile weaponry: MX mobile missiles, missiles for submarines, a strategic bomber and others.

[Gerasimov] Well, Vitaliy Sergeyevich, there has already been a great deal of talk about these MX missiles, since the previous Carter administration was constantly trying to decide how to deploy them.

But the arguments did eventually result in this decision by Reagan and the Washington POST revealed the root of the issue when it reported that the various defense contractors were all interested in different ways in the different variants. And they in turn are energetically lobbying in various ways, which the newspaper describes as one of the most bitter struggles in the government.

These arguments over variants for basing the new intercontinental ballistic missile have totally displaced the main issue, which should be the point of departure: Is this missile necessary, not to mention its bases? Here I would like to quote the findings of a report prepared by the American Council on Economic Priorities regarding this MX missile system. In this report, which examines the official arguments in its defense, the following conclusion is reached: The MX missile is by no means necessary to the United States, and other such ominous words. The Council on Economic Priorities concluded that the ambition to create a missile designed for striking at the enemy's means of attack is the fundamental motive for creating MX missiles. And what does striking at the enemy's means of attack mean? This means first strike, that is, a means for a preventative war, a means of preemptive attack, in accordance with the scenarios of nuclear war, for which the Pentagon is preparing following the recommendation of Herman Kahn, whom you mentioned, Gennadiy Arkadiyevich.

And so, in concluding the subject of the MX, I would like to recall the words of Charles Yost. He was a prominent American diplomat and journalist who died recently. He wrote the following about the MX: It can be predicted with sufficient confidence that in a few years' time we Americans will wonder how we could seriously have thought of creating such an extravagant monstrosity as the MX missile system.

[Sobolev] In a word, there are some sober-minded people in the United States as well.

Antiwar Sentiment in Europe

In any case, I would like to say that today you have been talking about the struggle for peace which our country has been waging, together with the entire socialist community. In this struggle we have no shortage of allies. The international week of action for disarmament is now approaching. It will take place this month on the initiative of the United Nations and the WPC. Mass antiwar demonstrations are expected to take place in the European capitals of Brussels, Rome and Paris as L'HUMANITE notes. Among the people of West Europe, where NATO intends to deploy new medium-range American-produced missiles and where the United States will most probably try to deploy neutron weaponry, the struggle against the arms race is acquiring a particularly large scale.

Several peace marches have already taken place, as you know, comrades, involving tens of thousands of people. They have traversed the territory of the Scandinavian countries, the FRG, Belgium, the Netherlands, France and Italy -- I am referring to the Perugia-Assisi march. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev addressed greetings to the participants in the march. The Soviet leader stressed that the Soviet Union shares their concern over the dangerous plans for production and deployment on the European Continent, including Italy, of new medium-range American nuclear missiles, and also over the United States' starting serial production of neutron weaponry. The Soviet Union, the greetings says, supported and supports the total ban and abolition of nuclear weaponry, just as it does for other types of weapons of mass destruction.

Here I think it would be fitting to say that the idea of disarmament is expressed not only by the public taking part in these marches and demonstrations; this idea is proposed also by powerful political forces in West Europe. This happened, let's say, during the latest congress of the Labor Party in Britain.

[Shishkin] Yes, Vitaliy Sergeyevich. The 80th Labour Party annual conference has been held in Brighton. And this time it attracted quite a bit of attention, not only in Britain, but in many other countries as well. This interest is not coincidental. The point is that the Thatcher Conservative government, which came to power in May 1979, immediately embarked on a course of stepping up the arms race and a broad assault on the rights of the working people. Now the Reagan administration in the United States is pursuing a similar course, only on an even greater scale. Everyone knows what misfortunes the reckless policies of the Conservatives have brought upon the British people. For 18 months now there has been a slump in production. The huge army of unemployed is growing constantly, now comprising approximately 3 million people. This means that every ninth able-bodied worker has been deprived of the basic right to work. The cost of living is rising at the same time as military spending. Inflation is reaching the 12-percent mark.

It is natural that the British people, and not only they, awaited with interest the answer which the Laborites, as the country's main opposition party, would give to all these problems. The point is that more and more people are placing their hopes for a change in the present crisis situation on a departure from the militaristic course both in Britain and other countries. Thus the results of the conference in Brighton, together with the evolution undergone by the party since its defeat in 1979, indicate that the hopes of the British working people to the effect that the party would adopt a different course have to a certain extent not been betrayed. The Labourites have, to put it simply, voted for peace and for transferring the country's energies from military expenditure to peaceful creativity.

Party leader Michael Foot stated resolutely from the conference rostrum that the most important issue of the present day is now to secure peace on earth. The main task of the Labour movement, he stressed, is to use all its influence to stop the arms race. Michael Foot gave a high assessment of the results of the recent talks in Moscow by a delegation from the parliamentary Labor Party and the exchange of views that took place between its leaders and Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. We came away from our trip, he said, with the deep conviction that the Soviet leaders are striving for talks and regard disarmament as an urgent necessity.

In its resolutions the conference condemned the militaristic course of Britain's Conservative government. The resolutions which were adopted contain demands to ban the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles and neutron bombs in Britain, to outlaw chemical and bacteriological weapons and to abandon plans to rearm the British submarine fleet with U.S. Trident missiles. The conference approved a document drafted by the party's National Executive which commits Labour, if it comes to power, to the closure of all British territorial waters.

As we see, the peace supporters' campaign has indeed received very substantial support and political response.

[Sobolev] It cannot be said that such sentiments amongst West Europeans, for example, do not worry the U.S. administration. So it is embarking on various propaganda attempts to persuade its West European allies to change their minds.

U.S. Estimate of USSR Threat

[Gerasimov] Yes, Vitaliy Sergeyevich, the Pentagon's latest false document on the so-called Soviet military threat -- Caspar's Red Book, as it is sometimes called -- was published last week, as it happens, with the foreword written by the defense secretary himself.

This is a glossy 100-page brochure modeled on the advertising prospectuses produced in the United States. It contains a mass of statistics, of course, a mass of supposedly hitherto secret information now declassified, although specialists are saying that in general there is nothing particularly new in it.

As far as these figures are concerned, they are all of course the word of the authors of the document. The nature of this word can be judged by its precedents. For example, disparities of various kinds have appeared periodically in the past. There was a disparity in bombers under President Eisenhower, a disparity in missiles under President Kennedy, a disparity in antimissile missiles under President Johnson, and so forth to the present disparity in all areas. It is this disparity in all areas that the new falsification produced by the Pentagon's propaganda machine is supposed to prove.

But even if the reader believes the figures which are cited, it is still difficult to decide whether they are big or small, because there is nothing to compare them with. For example, no comparison is made with data on the United States. Information on West Europe and Japan is omitted, as though suggesting that they are not in opposition to the Soviet Union. This is the kind of tendentiousness and falsification in which the Pentagon document indulges.

But even this is not the point. The main point is the defective methodology of the authors of the report or book. They willfully confuse capabilities with intentions. To begin with, they deliberately exaggerate Soviet military capability and then ascribe aggressive intentions to the Soviet side on the basis of that capability. For instance, the argument goes, if the Soviet Union has so many tanks, it means they can be expected to turn up at the Channel. If the Soviet Union has so many missiles, it means that a strike can be expected on U.S. ground-based missiles, and so forth.

Thus the authors of the new Pentagon report would like to foist their obsessions about a Soviet threat on the reader and to frighten the world with a false alarm about Soviet intentions at a time when the world is being increasingly gripped with alarm about U.S. intentions, alarm which is increasing as U.S. military capabilities increase, as the Americans adopt more and more military programs. And of course the world is beginning to ask why they are needed. Why are these new MX missiles needed? So it is the question of U.S. intentions which really worries the international public.

[Sobolev] We can indeed say that the United States is striving for military superiority and that the United States is adopting new and ever more dangerous military programs. But we can also say that these programs are making plainly excessive demands on the U.S. economy. We can say with confidence that the militarization of the economy, which is particularly noticeable in the United States and Britain, is not benefitting those economies.

West's Economic, Social Crises

[Shishkin] Shares fell this week on exchanges in New York, Paris, Tokyo, Frankfurt-am-Main, Zurich, Hong Kong, Melbourne and other financial centers. What is more, the shares plummeted like a parachutist without a parachute, as a London newspaper vividly described it. On one day alone, 28 September, which has been named Black Monday, the shares of the leading transnational corporations lost tens of billions of dollars in value. One prominent stockbroker on Wall Street reacted to the fall by saying that the exchange had passed a vote of no-confidence in Reagan's program. Developing this view, Goodison, chairman of the London Stock Exchange, declared that the failure of government attempts to cut spending and to curb inflation is behind the present crisis.

Overspending by governments in the United States and other Western countries was the cause of the instability. The panic on the stock exchanges began as soon as they realized that President Reagan could not make ends meet. They do not meet because the Reagan administration has escalated the arms race by astronomical proportions and has foisted the same policy on its NATO partners. During the course of 5 years alone the Reagan administration intends to spend more than $1.5 trillion more on the arms race. The world's financial capitals very quickly calculated that although budget spending on social services is being cut by tens of billions of dollars, no such cuts could compensate for this grand-scale devastation of the state treasury embarked upon by the Reagan administration. Hence none of the U.S. President's pledges to balance the U.S. budget by the end of his term of office are worth a dime. This means just one thing, as the exchanges correctly realized: Inflation will continue; the standard of living will fall; consequently, production will decline. The shares plummeted in anticipation of this inevitability. That is the secret, so to speak, of all this financial panic.

Situation in Vietnam

[Sobolev] The situation in the socialist countries contrasts sharply with the economic and social chaos in the West. We will conclude our program, comrades, by saying a little about what is happening in Vietnam. In accordance with the new Constitution, elections to local authorities are being held there from the end of September to November. Preparations are also underway for the Fifth Communist Party Congress.

The fourth congress, which was held in 1976 soon after the victory over the U.S. aggressors and their puppets and the reunification of the country, set the Vietnamese people important tasks. These are being successfully implemented. For example, industrial production has increased by more than 17 percent during the 5 years. Agricultural production has increased by 19 percent. Hundreds of new plants and factories have been built. The transformation of the south of the country which, as you know, suffered terribly from the U.S. occupation, is particularly important.

[Gerasimov] The subject of Vietnam has now become fashionable once more in the United States. They always had a lot to say there about the lesson of Vietnam. The lesson of Vietnam was that one should not interfere in the affairs of other countries and peoples. Even U.S. military might failed to break the spirit of the Vietnamese people.

But now this lesson is being interpreted differently. Now they're saying, more or less, that the United States was wrong to send its soldiers to Vietnam and not to let them win there. This is not true, of course. At the height of the fighting in Vietnam up to 40 percent of U.S. combat divisions, half of the Tactical Air Command and a third of the Navy were operating there. A total of 3 million Americans passed through Vietnam.

[Sobolev] These facts and figures -- and we should not forget about the Chinese aggressors -- are particularly important because they highlight the successes of the Vietnamese people. The United States wanted to poison the land of Vietnam forever with its toxins. But that land is coming to life again. The area of cropland increased by 160,000 hectares in the south this year. Food production grew by 530,000 tons.

And what about Vietnam's spiritual achievements? Illiteracy has been virtually eliminated. The academic year began there in September and all children of school age, 15,000,000 in all, began their studies.

In speaking of Vietnam's successes, we should note of course that it relies on the fraternal aid of the socialist community. For example, approximately 200 important national economic projects were built in Vietnam by 1980 with assistance from our country. Another 70 are now being built or reconstructed. These projects include hydroelectric and thermal power stations, mines and factories. Our trading relations are growing stronger. Trade turnover between the USSR and Vietnam will almost double during the new 5-year plan compared with the previous one. We receive timber, coffee, tea, spices, fruit and consumer goods from Vietnam in exchange for oil products, fertilizer and various types of equipment. We are cooperating in cultural and scientific spheres. What is no less important is the fact that we are jointly struggling for peace on earth, the price of which our Vietnamese comrades also know very well.

At this point our program is ending. Thank you for your attention. All the best.

TRUD CITES WESTERN EFFORTS TO SUBVERT SAILORS

PM301149 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 27 September publishes on page 3 a 1,200-word article [illegible]. Lebedev, secretary of the party committee of the Black Sea Shipping Company, [illegible]a, entitled "Provocateurs' Rotten Nets." The article describes the efforts of the NTS [illegible]ople's Labor Union] Russian emigre organization to thrust copies of its journal POSEV into the nads of Soviet sailors in European and U.S. ports, as well as attempts by Slavic religious groups to distribute anti-Soviet literature among them. The article goes on to condemn the anti-Soviet actions of Zionists in British ports and the efforts of Jewish emigrants from the USSR to convince Soviet sailors of the benefits of the Western way of life. The writer concludes by saying that all these attempts have failed because "Soviet sailors counter the intrigues of provocateurs with cohesion, vigilance and ideological conviction."

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE HELD IN TASHKENT

GF031858 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] The international agricultural conference in Tashkent, which is deliberating on social issues in agriculture, continued its meeting on 30 September. Officials of agriculture ministries and state departments for labor and agricultural development and trade unionists from Guinea, Tunisia, Mali, Algeria and a number of other African countries are in Tashkent for the conference.

On 30 September, the conference participants deliberated on matters related to social issues concerning the development of state and popular agricultural organizations and on the role of women workers in the development of agriculture.

REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE ON AWACS, ARMS RACE

LD021228 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1115 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, 2 Oct (TASS) -- At a press conference held by the U.S. President, which took place in the White House, R. Reagan announced the decision to sell to Saudi Arabia aircraft equipped with the AWACS intelligence system and also other military equipment for a total cost of $8.5 billion. "I have proposed carrying out this sale because it substantially strengthens our own vitally important interests in the Near East," he stated. In other words, the head of the White House has essentially admitted that behind the supplies of AWACS, which will be manned by American military personnel, are hidden far-reaching plans for the expansion of the U.S. military presence in Saudi Arabia and the Near East as a whole. In this connection the President stressed that the deal concerning the deliveries of AWACS "meets the long-term interests of Israel" since, as is known, they will be used exclusively for purposes of espionage against the Arab countries.

Speaking of the U.S. intention to maintain access to Near East oil at any price, Reagan stated outright: "We will not allow Saudi Arabia to become another Iran." Answering the question as to whether this would mean military intervention if necessary, he stated: "I do not want to go into details as to how we will do this." In other words, the United States has again stated its claims to the role of world gendarme and to the "right" to interfere in the internal affairs of other states.

Reagan confirmed that his administration intends to continue the unrestrained arms race. "We are pursuing the planned buildup of our military potential," he said, asserting that he is ready to hold talks with the Soviet Union concerning arms reduction. The absurdity of such a position -- when a state, claiming the role of being the most powerful militarily, first states its intention to increase its armaments many times, and then to talk of their limitation -- is obvious.

In an attempt to justify the new spiral of the arms race, Reagan spoke of the need to close some "window of vulnerability." As is known, this hardly intelligible term is used by Washington in order to justify the administration's course which is designed at achieving unilateral military superiority over the Soviet Union.

The President was unable to hide his irritation in connection with the large-scale opposition in West Europe to the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles on that continent, coming down, as he put it, upon "those groups among our allies, just as here in America, who are voicing their opinion increasingly loudly."

Reagan also dwelt on the U.S. economic situation. He said that he had to sign a bill raising the limit of the state debt to an astronomical figure -- $1.079 "trillion." The President justified in every possible way the sharp cuts in allocations for social needs, proposed by the administration and envisaged by his program "for making" the economy "healthy." He gave the assurance that this program which is of an antipeople, promonopolistic nature, will in the final analysis yield results but warned that one should not expect "instantaneous" improvement in the country's economic situation.

USSR TRADE WITH 'UNRELIABLE' U.S. ASSESSED

PM011253 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 39 25 Sep 81 p 31

[Reply by Doctor of Economic Sciences Valentin Mikhaylovich Kudrov, chief of a sector of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States and Canada Institute under the rubric "Conversation With a Reader"]

[Text] Many people here believe that the Russians cannot overcome their economic difficulties without trade with the United States. [Signed] J.N. Hobson, New York, United States.

As far as I am aware, Mr Hobson, such a viewpoint is not only quite widespread in your country but has formed the basis of strategic designs based on the premise that the curtailment of Soviet-U.S. economic ties would somehow "weaken the Russians." This, in turn, would enable the United States to strengthen its position as a leading industrial power.

Such a policy does not sparkle with novelty. Anti-Sovietists hoped to "weaken" us by trade blockades in the twenties and thirties. They gambled on a blockade when unleasing the cold war in postwar years. What actually resulted? Here are the facts of the last three decades. From 1951-80, the average annual growth rate of national income in the USSR was 7.4 percent, in the United States it was 3.3 percent, industrial production grew 8.7 and 4.0 percent respectively, agricultural production grew 3.0 and 1.6 percent respectively, and capital investment grew 8.2 and 2.7 percent respectively. We still retain superiority in economic growth rates to this day: Last year, the national income here increased (3.8 percent) while in the United States it fell by 0.2 percent, the production of industrial output in the USSR grew by 3.6 percent, in the United States it fell by 3.5 percent.

It is no surprise therefore, Mr Hobson, that the USSR is steadily approaching the U.S. level for the main economic indicators. Last year our national income was already 67 percent of the U.S. level (in 1950 it had been 31 percent and in 1970 over 65 percent), our industrial production was about 85 percent of the U.S. level. Note: Our growth rates and the technical improvement of the industrial base were virtually independent of deliveries of goods from capitalist countries. U.S. trade is even less capable of influencing them. The volume of U.S. deliveries of producer goods to the USSR were meager even during the temporary expansion of trade between our countries in the mid-seventies.

At the same time, one cannot fail to see that not only has the United States' internal economic position worsened in recent decades (growth rates slowed, labor productivity dropped, unemployment grew and the inflation rate rose), but its position in the world economy has weakened. The U.S. press has noted the fall in the United States' share both of world industrial production and world technical innovations. The number of patents registered by Americans has fallen as has the number of patents registered by Americans has various scientific spheres on the world science citation index. I hope you will agree, Mr Hobson, that these opposite trends in the two countries' economic development speak for themselves.

Of course, this by no means signifies that all is well in the USSR or that all is bad in the United States. We are aware of the problems and difficulties facing our economy. A lowering of growth rates has also been observed in our country in recent years and there are serious problems in agriculture. A structural reorganization is taking place in the country's economy connected with the transfer to the intensive path of development. This requires a change in the planning system and a raising of labor productivity and of the efficiency and technical standard of production. This means that we need machinery, machine tools and other equipment capable of greater productivity. We could buy these abroad, including in the United States, in order to save time in setting our own production right.

The Soviet Union does not hide its interest in developing mutually beneficial trade with the United States. It is far better to trade than quarrel. At the beginning of the seventies this was also stated by the United States and was reflected in a number of well-known documents which confirmed a mutual aspiration to expand trade and other forms of cooperation. At the beginning of the eighties, however, it is not economic but political considerations which predominate in this question in Washington.

As you probably know, Mr Hobson, at that time Washington unilaterally broke off trade with the USSR. Even R. Reagan criticized the futility of such a policy during the [Presidential] election struggle. "The embargo has in reality had no effect on the Soviet Union," he said in the summer of last year. After becoming president, Reagan lifted the grain embargo. However, the restrictions on trade in modern technology remain. Moreover, at the "big seven" conference in Ottawa, your President demanded that the United States' NATO allies and Japan reduce their trade with the USSR.

According to press reports, the U.S. administration is now formulating plans for a new reduction of trade with us. What will this lead to? A report by the Rand Corporation, a research center probably better known to you, asserts that the administration's recent proposals in the sphere of controlling exports to the USSR are a "meticulous list of practically all types of modern technology." If we are losing our leading positions in the technological sphere, the report also says, we should be setting fewer and fewer norms with regard to what the Soviet Union may or may not receive. Nor is there much hope, Rand stresses, that the Western European countries can be successfully persuaded to align themselves with a course toward expanding the restrictions on technology exports to the USSR. A course which harms the United States itself will hardly achieve the goals being pursued.

To that conclusion I should like to add the following. In our economic development we gear ourselves primarily to internal resources and to our CEMA partners' resources. All these resources, I can assure your, Mr Hobson, are adequate for increasing our economic potential.

The Soviet Union is also developing mutually beneficial economic relations with those Western countries which do not sacrifice them to short-term foreign policy circumstances. As for the United States, in the light of Washington's present course our foreign economic strategy will, I believe, be structured without counting on so unreliable a partner in the international machinery and equipment trade. I venture to assure you, Mr Hobson, that this will not weaken our country in the slightest.

ARMAND HAMMER INTERVIEWED ON U.S.-USSR TIES

PM020825 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent M. Sturua interview with Dr Armand Hammer, president of Occidental Petroleum: "Peace Is a Realistic Goal"; date not specified]

[Excerpts] Washington -- Surely no living American can have such long experience of business ties with the Soviet Union as Occidental Petroleum chief Armand Hammer. Those ties go back to the earliest days of the Soviet state and are continuing successfully today. Throughout those decades, A. Hammer has invariably been a convinced supporter of the principles of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems -- the only fruitful basis for Soviet-U.S. relations. Being a realist, Hammer recognizes that the worsening of these relations creates a threat to the interests of peace. Being an optimist, he believes that the cause of peace will ultimately triumph.

The talk turned to summit meetings as an important instrument for achieving mutual understanding and cooperation. In this context I recalled the apposite remarks made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

"I have known Mr Brezhnev well for a long time," Dr Hammer said. "His multifaceted and tireless activity has been directed toward freeing mankind from nuclear confrontation. Mr Brezhnev, probably more than any other world leader, has devoted himself to this goal since he himself went through the severe test of war. Nor should it be forgotten that he is the leader of a country which made colossal sacrifices -- 20 million of its sons and daughters -- on the altar of World War II. Of course I would welcome a meeting between the supreme state leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States. No diplomatic dispatches can replace personal contacts."

SCIENCE FUNDING CUTS COMPARED TO MILITARY BUDGET

LD021040 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 Oct, TASS -- People of an extraterrestrial civilization -- if such civilizations really exist -- can no longer establish contact with American scientists because the White House ordered a shut-off of power supply for radio telescopes in Utah state, which have been studying for a whole decade signals from outer space to find out whether there are any messages from extraterrestrials.

No doubt, the exploration of outer space is a costly thing. But when Washington begins to practise economy peaceful programmes, including those for the study of outer space, are the first to be slashed. The masters of the White House have already cut by tens of billions of dollars expend[illegible]re on social needs and, pleading the importance of money saving, have now cut approp[illegible]ations for science while leaving practically unchanged the huge military budget.

The launch of the reusable Columbia ship cost the United States $8 billion, almost as much as its Vietnam venture. This analogy is well-justified. The Pentagon has not only got the shuttle programme to be considerably changed but has practically laid its hand on it.

Aboard the Columbia ship, they are making cargo compartments capable of holding spy satellites. There is talk about the installation of anti-satellite arms -- laser or missile weapons, the creation of a device for scattering space mines. Possibilities are being explored for using the Columbia as a kind of a space bomber with nuclear weapons on board.

American scientists and specialists from NASA evidently continue dreaming of space exploration in the hope that Columbia would also serve pure science. But their hopes will hardly materialize. The Pentagon which has the unlimited support of the administration is likely to become the sole master of the shuttle programme.

END OF U.S.-USSR CANCER CONFERENCE NOTED

PM281419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Conference Ends"]

[Text] Washington, 23 Sep -- The sixth annual Soviet-U.S. conference of oncology specialists has ended here. The sides have signed a protocol on expanding and improving joint cooperation in the oncology sphere.

MOSCOW REJECTS PRC PROTEST ON DOCUMENTARY FILM

LD021740 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow 2 Oct, TASS -- The PRC Foreign Ministry handed to the USSR Embassy in Beijing on September 18 a note in which the Chinese side is trying to slander maliciously the Soviet Union in connection with the screening of the documentary film "Confession of Guo Xiushang."

In this connection USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev handed in to the PRC ambassador to the USSR today a note saying that the above-mentioned film mirrors only facts, and this cannot be cancelled by the Chinese "note of protest", which is designed at deliberately misleading the public opinion of China and other countries.

The Chinese side has obviously wrongly addressed the accusations of kindling hatred in trying to ascribe it to the Soviet authorities. It is precisely the Chinese authorities which have for almost 20 years been incessantly engaged in an unbridled, frenzied campaign of slanders against the Soviet Union and the Soviet people. Low-grade products on the subject of "Soviet menace" and "Soviet espionage", whose authors are both local and imperialist anti-Sovieteers are from day-to-day dished to the Chinese readers, viewers and listeners. The Chinese authorities stage trials of "Soviet agents", sowing spy scare and hostility among its population towards the Soviet people who work in China.

The whole of this campaign, the note says, is designed to mastermind the Chinese population, above all, its younger generation, in the spirit of animosity and hatred for everything that is Soviet. Representations and protests to this effect have been repeatedly made to the Chinese side.

The USSR Foreign Ministry points out that both the note from the PRC Foreign Ministry dated September 18 and the statements made by Chinese officials in handing it in contained thinly-veined threats against the Soviet Union and employees of the Soviet institutions in China. It was stressed in this connection that if the Chinese authorities try to take any provocative actions, all responsibility for their consequences will be borne by the PRC Government.

PROPOSAL ON REUNIFICATION WITH TAIWAN ANALYZED

OW021521 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0730 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Mulatov commentary: "New Aspect of the Taiwan Issue"]

[Text] The Chinese authorities have proposed to the Taiwan regime that talks be held on the issue of reunification. Ye Jianying, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, explained the Chinese leaders' new attitude on this issue to XINHUA correspondents. According to foreign press reports, the Taiwan authorities have firmly rejected the Chinese Government's proposal. An official Taiwan representative has stated that only when the present social and political system on mainland China is completely removed will it be possible to talk about reunification. This station's observer Mulatov has written a commentary on the Chinese leaders' proposal to the chieftains of the Taipei regime, and the reason that the Taipei clique refuses to give in. Now please listen to this commentary.

Both the fact that the present Chinese leaders have directly proposed to the chieftains of the Taipei regime that talks be held, and the reunification program proposed by the Beijing leaders are interesting. I would like to say something about the main points of the Chinese leaders' position on this issue. As you know, the Chinese leaders do not intend to regard Taiwan as an ordinary Chinese province, but as a special administrative region with its own armed forces and military command. Moreover, the Beijing leaders plan to commit themselves to the Taipei regime to maintain the inviolability of Taiwan's capitalist system.

At the same time, they especially explained that the policy of nationalization will not be applied to large private properties, including enterprises and land holdings, in Taiwan. They added that the Beijing authorities agree that Taiwan's well-known industrialists and businessmen have the right to invest and engage in various economic undertakings on the mainland. As Ye Jianying told XINHUA correspondents, "their legal rights, interests and profits are guaranteed."

In other words, Beijing is prepared to give the successors of the Chiang Kai-shek regime broad opportunities to foster the capitalist system on the mainland. On top of all this, Beijing added that representatives of various circles in Taiwan -- namely, the capitalists and capitalist politicians -- may take up posts of leadership in China's political system and participate in running the state.

In short, these are the proposals made by the Beijing leaders to the upper levels of the Taipei regime. As you can see, the proposals are quite suitable for Taiwan's capitalists. In fact, no political or economic conditions have been set for these capitalists. Instead, they are offered all kinds of preferential treatment and guarantees.

Strictly speaking, from the viewpoint of the Chinese People's socialist ideal, this whole business says only one thing -- that is, the capitulation of Mao Zedong's successors to Chiang Kai-shek's successors politically and ideologically. However, as Western correspondents reported from Taipei, the latter has firmly rejected the plan prepared by Beijing to solve the Taiwan issue.

Why is the Taipei clique so stubborn? Why has the Taipei clique (?so adamantly rejected) the unprecedented political promises and concessions on matters of principle made by the Beijing leaders?

Listeners, you should not forget who stands behind the Taipei regime. Just as it did 32 years ago when the PRC was founded, today U.S. imperialism still gives extensive support to Taiwan militarily, politically and economically. In the 32 years, it is precisely U.S. imperialism that has fostered and encouraged the remnants of the Kuomintang in their hope to return to the mainland. Even after outwardly severing diplomatic relations with Taiwan and establishing official ties with China on 1 January 1979, the United States still has not stopped protecting and arming the Taiwan regime. Moreover, a special law on relations with Taiwan was adopted by the United States last year. It can be said that the law has given a legal basis for the old imperialist "two China's" policy.

It is under such circumstances that the Beijing leaders have developed and strengthened a policy of capitulation to U.S. imperialism by politically and ideologically capitulating to the capitalist regime in Taiwan. They have promised Taipei's upper ruling circles all kinds of benefits and special privileges, asking in return only the latter's agreements to reunification.

However, Taipei has haughtily replied that the matter can only be discussed when all of China embraces capitalism again. What makes the Taipei regime decide to take such an arrogant stand? It is based not only on all-out support from U.S. Imperialism but on the hope that the policy of Deng Xiaoping and company will further evolve in the capitalist spirit and that China's social and political system will change into the system in Taiwan today.

Judging by all signs, as far as Chiang Kai-shek's successors are concerned, the concessions made by Mao Zedong's successors are not enough. What they want is the big concession: their return to mainland China as the all-powerful masters. It is regrettable that the present Beijing leaders have linked the Taiwan issue with the abandonment of the ideal of the Chinese revolution and reunification, with the restoration of capitalism to one extent or another in China.

BEIJING SEEN MANIPULATING U.S. ANTI-SOVIETISM

LD041030 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Excerpts] I won't be saying anything new if I mention that one of the main trump cards in the foreign policy game being played by Washington today is the notorious China card -- in other words, attempts to use China to change the political and strategic balance in the world today in favor of the United States and to the detriment of the Soviet Union. The point of departure is the anti-Sovietism of today's leaders in Beijing who are trying to get American diplomacy to work for them. They see this not as a temporary or expedient situation, but something permanent enabling Alexander Haig to discuss the common strategic interests of the United States and China.

Not so long ago it was believed in Washington that between the strategic -- that is, long-term -- interests of the United States and China there was an insurmountable gap and that they were simply not compatible. It was for that reason that scores of thousands of American soldiers sacrificed their lives. However, the question arises why did the United States and the American people make such sacrifices if today it turns out that Washington and Beijing have common strategic interests? What has changed since the days of American aggression in Vietnam not so long ago?

The answer is that the current political mood of anti-Sovietism in Beijing has radically changed the situation. However, it is an indisputable reality that the leaders of continental China belong to the communist party and the ideology is Marxism-Leninism no matter how much Washington tries to ignore this fact. And although Deng Xiaoping and his associates, because of concrete historical circumstances and individual positions, to put it mildly, have their own interpretation of Marxist-Leninist theory, whether they like it or not they have to follow the path the Chinese people chose in the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal revolution.

The Washington politicians who are trying to work out long-term plans of cooperation with China on the basis of anti-Sovietism and are trying to use the current policy of the Beijing leadership to put pressure on the Soviet Union don't appear to know much about the history of the Chinese state going back thousands of years. Besides if they would take the trouble to develop political doctrines, and not on the basis of expediency but in view of centuries of Chinese history, its traditions and specific features, they would realize that Beijing couldn't and wouldn't under any circumstances be a pawn in America's political game.

On the contrary, there is every reason to believe that the flagrant anti-Sovietism of Washington today is being used by the Chinese leadership for their own purpose. The Chinese are playing the America card. Mao Zedong believed the height of political wisdom was the monkey that sits on a mountain gleefully watching how two tigers in the valley fight to their deaths, and although the tiger is much stronger than the monkey, the monkey's cleverness, according to Mao, enables it to get rid of two tigers at once that are locked in a mortal battle.

An analysis of the tricky moves taken by Chinese diplomacy of late indicates that all efforts are being made to push the United States and the Soviet Union into such a battle while China looks on.

PRC ECONOMIC TIES WITH SOUTH KOREA CRITICIZED

PM301211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 81 p 5

[A. Zhebin's "International Notes:" "Two-Faced Stance"]

[Text] China and the South Korean regime are trading partners and the number of deals between them is constantly growing.

Reports about this and about trade between the PRC and racist South Africa which have appeared on the pages of many countries' press organs have always provoked unconcealed irritation and torrents of noisy but unconvincing denials in Beijing. However, recently Beijing has preferred to keep quiet. The fact is that now the Chinese authorities would have to contradict themselves. None other than the PRC official press has reported on trading ties with Seoul.

The newspaper RIBAO, published in the south Chinese city of Guangzhou, recently published a report on a local export-import company. The report says that in mid-August it sold a major consignment of goods to South Korea. Reporting this publication, REUTER notes that in 1980 the volume of China's trade with South Korea amounted to $600 million, and this year it is expected to reach $1 billion.

The press reports on the growing trade between the PRC and South Korea were confirmed by Hao Dequing, chairman of the Chinese National Society for the Study of International Relations, at a recent meeting with Japanese Diet Deputy H. Oki.

Though not officially recognizing the Seoul regime, China established secret contacts with it back in the mid-seventies. Last year there was an exchange of visits by South Korean businessmen settled in the United States and Japan to China and by an official Beijing spokesman to South Korea. During the talks, questions were discussed of increasing deliveries of Chinese coal to the South Korean metallurgical combine in P'ohang.

As the Hong Kong newspaper ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL writes, this trade is conducted not only through intermediary firms in Hong Kong, Singapore and other countries but also directly between Chinese and South Korean organizations. Thus coal, of which China is South Korea's major supplier, reaches the country directly from Chinese ports on ships sailing under the PRC flag. China also exports to South Korea the oil it needs and other goods, receiving in return radio and electrical goods, fertilizer and so forth.

By expanding trade and economic relations with the reactionary regime, China is virtually promoting Washington's efforts -- which have been stepped up recently -- to build up South Korea's military and economic potential. It is impossible not to recall here the "parallel actions" of which U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig spoke during his recent visit to Beijing this June. Attempts to knock together a militarist alliance between Washington, Tokyo and Seoul, the buildup in the numerical strength of American troops in South Korea, and the instigation of the Seoul authorities' military preparations are today some of the chief trends in U.S. Far East policy.

In turn, the Chinese leadership has repeatedly declared its support for the American military presence in the Far East, including South Korea, and it welcomes the expansion of the network of U.S. military bases and strongholds in this region. Such "parallel actions" create serious obstacles on the path of uniting the Koreas and contradict the interests of strengthening peace and detente.

China's double-dealing stance on the Korea question and its essentially treacherous actions with regard to the Korean people's struggle for the peaceful reunification of their motherland is the natural result of the hegemonist, great-power policy of Mao's heirs and their ever-increasing solidarity with the forces of imperialist reaction.

DECISIONS OF EIGHTH CCP CONGRESS PRAISED

PM021015 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No. 39 25 Sep 81 pp 24-25

[V. Zubakov article: "An Important Milestone in the CCP's History (on the 25th Anniversary of the Eighth CCP Congress)"]

[Text] The Eighth CCP Congress, held in September 1956, occupies a special place in the history of the party and of the PRC.

The eighth congress took place at a remarkable time. The building of the foundations of socialism was being successfully carried out in China. The general line being consistently implemented was one of a transition period and made provision for laying the foundations for a new society in the country. The results of the 20th CPSU Congress had a tremendous beneficial influence on the eighth congress decisions. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries gave China assistance on an unprecedented scale in developing the economy, mastering leading science and technology and developing culture.

The new China was marching forward in giant strides in the conditions of a favorable international atmosphere guaranteed by the might and prestige of the entire socialist community.

The historical significance of the eighth congress lies in the fact that the course it proclaimed is the only scientifically substantiated program for socialist building in China. The congress gave a sober assessment of the tremendous difficulties attached to socialist building in a country where the peasantry accounted for more than 80 percent of the population, where patriarchal, precapitalist forms of economic life had a tremendous influence on the country's whole sociopolitical atmosphere, and where the working class was markedly in a minority. It should be noted in particular that despite the work done by the party since the victory of the revolution in 1949, feudal, petit-bourgeois, nationalist ideology still had a broad social base. All this set vast, difficult tasks for the Chinese working class and its vanguard -- the communist party.

As is known, throughout the CCP's history a struggle had been waged between Marxist-Leninist, internationalist forces in the party and petit-bourgeois, nationalist tendencies, whose main representatives were Mao Zedong and his supporters. The distinguishing feature of the eighth congress was the fact that it took place under the sign of the reinforcement and growth of healthy Marxist forces in the party's ranks. This was reflected in the new party rules adopted by the eighth congress. "The CCP," the document noted, "is guided by Marxism-Leninism in its activity.... The party adheres firmly to the principle of closely combining the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the revolutionary struggle in China and is opposed to any dogmatic or empirical deviation." The program tenets excluded the formula that the party "is guided in all its work by the ideas of Mao Zedong." That formula was included in the materials of the Seventh CCP Congress (1945) and was the theoretical substantiation for the introduction of Maoism in all spheres of the party's activity.

The congress devoted great attention to questions of socioeconomic development. The congress reached the conclusion that, in the struggle between socialism and capitalism in China, the question "who will win" had been resolved. A line was adopted at the congress of gradually implementing socialist transformations in the city and countryside and eliminating heterogeneity in the economy. The congress put forward the task of improving the people's material and cultural living standards and further broadening democracy in the country and the party.

The congress indicated as one of the party's main tasks "in the transition period from the creation of the PRC to the building of a socialist society" the need for the "gradual completion of the socialist transformation of agriculture, cottage industry and capitalist industry and trade and the gradual industrialization of the country." The report delivered at the eighth congress by Liu Shaoqi criticized deviations from the party's general line in the transition period and condemned rightwing and "leftist" deviations.

The congress stressed that the gradual improvement of the well-being of the broad masses of workers and employees was of decisive significance in increasing their activeness. It noted the need consistently to implement the principle of payment according to work.

And it was noted that "one-sided emphasis on statewide and long-term interests to the detriment of the individual interests of workers and employees and of current interests is also an error." The congress approved the "proposals on the second 5-year plan (1958-1962)" whose main tasks were the industrialization of the country and ensuring a further rise in the people's material and cultural living standards.

In addition to a broad program of socialist development in China, the congress adopted a number of fundamental decisions in other spheres and party activity. It stressed the correctness of the political and organization line that was being pursued and noted the great importance of ideological and organizational building of the CCP. The congress adopted new CCP rules.

The foreign policy guidelines approved by the congress were of great, fundamental importance. The congress documents stressed that the CCP "advocates a foreign policy of preserving peace throughout the world and peaceful coexistence between countries with different systems.... The party is making efforts to develop and strengthen friendship with the countries of the camp of peace, democracy and socialism headed by the Soviet Union." In this connection it is of interest to recall that Mao Zedong was forced to state: "Considered on an international scale, our victories were gained as a result of the support of the camp of peace, democracy and socialism headed by the Soviet Union and the profound sympathies of the peace-loving peoples of the world."

In fact, the progress in all spheres within the country and the achievements in the international arena were inextricably bound up with the tremendous international assistance China received from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Socialist internationalism in action demonstrated to Chinese working people that "without the great international solidarity of the proletariat of all countries and without the support of international revolutionary forces" the final victory of socialism in China is impossible.

The result of the eighth congress showed that China had achieved considerable successes in socialist building. The fulfillment of the first 5-year plan was being accomplished at a rapid rate. Industry and agriculture were developing on a sharply rising curve. The people's life was daily improving. Chinese communists could see from their own work that by creatively utilizing the experience of building socialism in the USSR and the other fraternal countries China could rapidly end its age-old backwardness and successfully build a new society.

The experience of the CPSU and other Marxist-Leninist parties showed the Chinese communists the importance of observing the principles of democratic centralism in the party's activity and the need for collective leadership and for struggle against the cult of personality.

However, as events which followed soon after the end of the Eighth CCP Congress showed, Mao Zedong and his followers reduced the results of the congress' work to desperate opposition, since those results diverged diametrically from the plans they had hatched. By 1957 Mao Zedong was brutally attacking the eighth Congress decisions. At the second session of the eighth congress in the spring of 1958 Mao Zedong managed to foist his own "general line" on the party, which envisaged carrying out a "great leap forward" in economic building and creating "people's communes" in the countryside. The "line", couched in pseudorevolutionary phrases, brought serious troubles to the Chinese working people, a breakdown in planned socialist building, famine, unemployment and anarchy in all spheres of the Chinese society's life and activity.

The CCP ruling group led by Mao Zedong, completely rejecting the eighth congress decisions on friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and communist parties, advocated its "special platform" and tried to foist its diktat on the international communist movement.

Despite all the fraternal parties' attempts to restore normal relations with the CCP, the Maoists continued their divisive activity in the international communist movement and issued ultimatums to the CPSU and other parties to abandon their programs and the documents adopted at the international conferences of communist and workers' parties in 1957 and 1960. The peak of Mao Zedong and his followers' treacherous activity was their declaration in January 1966 proclaiming that "on all the main issues of today we have... diametrically opposed positions. Between them (that is, the CPSU and the other communist parties -- V.Z.) and us there are things which disunite and nothing which unites, there are things which oppose and nothing which is common to all."

The renunciation of the Eighth CCP Congress decisions, Mao Zedong's notorious "general line," and the sharp transition from friendship with the CPSU, the Soviet Union and the other fraternal parties and countries to hostility toward them caused an acute crisis in the party and the country. And then Mao Zedong's group launched a fierce struggle against their political opponents and all those who disagreed with "Mao's line." This struggle overflowed into the notorious "Cultural Revolution," which was a most grave tragedy for the party and China's working people. During the "10 years of chaos," as the "Cultural Revolution" is now called, approximately 200 million people, or 25 percent of the country's population at that time, were subjected to repression and persecution and 8-10 million people, including many party members, were tortured and killed.

The CCP leaders have now declared the "Cultural Revolution" to be a "grave error" on the part of Mao Zedong and the "party Central Committee's ruling collective." The Sixth CCP Central Committee Plenum, held at the end of June 1981, also said that the eighth congress "passed off with great success" and that its decisions had been correct. Thus the impression may be created that the eighth congress decisions have been rehabilitated. But such an impression would be inaccurate.

The fact is that the present CCP leadership is by no means returning to the path indicated by the eighth congress. It does not intend to implement the socialist building program outlined there. The leaders of present-day China, retouching and modifying Maoism, are declaring their adherence to "Mao's ideas" as an "integrated scientific system." Essentially, the documents of the Sixth CCP Central Committee Plenum contradict the Eighth CCP Congress decisions, and not just because the sixth plenum approved Maoist ideology as some kind of "scientific theory which has stood the long test of history" and described Maoism as the "CCP's spiritual treasure house," unlike the eighth congress, which excluded from the party rules the provision concerning "Mao's ideas" as the ideological basis of the party's entire activity.

It is a fact of fundamental importance that the present Chinese leadership, deliberately combining the CCP's positive experience, including the eighth congress decisions on internal development questions, with Mao Zedong's anti-Marxist concepts, is trying to pass them off as some kind of "Chinese model of socialism." However, as Chinese reality shows, this "model" has practically nothing in common with the course proclaimed by the eighth congress or with the principles of scientific socialism.

It should also be particularly stressed that the CCP's present leaders do not recall a single word of the eighth congress' foreign policy guidelines, especially those stating the significance of friendship with the Soviet Union. Instead, Mao Zedong's anti-Marxist "theory of the three worlds" is extolled in every way and on its basis Beijing is advocating the creation of "a very broad international front for struggle" against the USSR and world socialism, and is entering into an increasingly close alliance with the forces of imperialism and reaction. Moreover, China's leaders are now even trying to blame the Soviet Union for the "Cultural Revolution."

Without a twinge of conscience, the documents of the Sixth CCP Central Committee Plenum assert that the polemic between the CCP and the CPSU (it is well known that this polemic was launched by Mao Zedong himself, who also broke with the eighth congress decisions and with the conclusions of international conferences of communist and workers' parties) and the worsening of Soviet-Chinese interstate relations which followed led to the unleashing in China of a "movement against revisionism," subsequently transformed into the "Cultural Revolution." This is the logic (if, of course, it can be called logic) of the present CCP leaders. They also approach the eighth congress decisions with this same logic, turning them inside out and adapting them to their political course.

Soviet communists have always attached great value to the results of the Eighth CCP Congress and the entire package of decisions it made. In the report devoted to the 50th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, L.I. Brezhnev said: "Chinese communists and the Chinese people have something to defend, something for which to struggle. The Chinese communists' general line is the line toward building socialism formulated by the Eighth CCP Congress in 1956. It is a line toward well-planned economic development and the 'greatest satisfaction of the people's material and cultural needs.' It is a line, as the congress decisions stressed, toward 'eternal and indestructible fraternal friendship with the great Soviet Union and all the countries of people's democracy.' We believe that the present events in China are historically a transitional stage in its development. We believe that despite all the difficulties, the cause of socialism in the Chinese People's Republic will triumph."

The Eighth CCP Congress decisions, which have gone down as a shining page in CCP history, will play their role again. They are well remembered by everyone who values China's socialist future and by all true friends of the Chinese people.

YOUTH DISILLUSIONED, LACK CONFIDENCE IN LEADERS

PM301617 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 28 September 1981 published on page 5 under the rubric "International Notes" an 800-word article by B. Barakhta entitled "Deceived by Maoism." Noting the heightened attention being devoted to young people by the PRC authorities, the article claims that Chinese youth are suffering from a "crisis of confidence" in the Beijing leadership's ability to solve the urgent problems facing the country, are "disillusioned with Maoist dogmas" and are expressing "silent opposition to and even overt dissatisfaction with the CCP leadership's present course." The article goes on to point out that the authorities are trying to overcome this pessimism and apathy by stepping up the ideological indoctrination of young people and urging them to raise aloft the banner of the "thoughts of Mao Zedong."

FILM SHOW MARKS PRC ANNIVERSARY IN MOSCOW

PM011449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] TASS -- The Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society organized a film show on 28 September devoted to the 32d anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of China.

The show was attended by members of the central board and activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, representatives of the Moscow public, and also Yang Shouzheng, PRC ambassador to the USSR, and officials of the PRC Embassy in Moscow.

TASS CITES KCNA ON U.S. RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHT

LD031706 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Oct (TASS) -- According to a report of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY [KCNA], a U.S. high altitude reconnaissance plane invaded on October 2 the DPRK's air space with the aim to collect intelligence. In less than two months, the report points out, U.S. reconaissance planes have violated 11 times the country's air space.

The Korean CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY demanded that the United States immediately end all encroachments on the DPRK's sovereignty. If the U.S. imperialists carry on their military provocations against the DPRK in spite of repeated warnings, they will bear all responsibility for the consequences ensuing from it, the report said.

NODONG SINMUN DELEGATION TOURS ODESSA, BAKU

SK020842 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1300 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] The delegation of the KWP organ NODONG SINMUN, led by assistant editor Comrade Chong Ha-chon, is visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of PRAVDA.

The DPRK reporters traveled to Odessa, on the Black Sea. The delegation was received by the Odessa city committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine. Comrade (Borosh), secretary of the Odessa City committee, in meeting with the DPRK reporters, talked about the work of the oblast in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the plans of the working people in the oblast to implement the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The delegation visited the pier of (Ilichevsk), acquainted themselves with the work on the pier and talked with the dock workers.

The Korean guests later toured the historic sites of Odessa, museums and inspected [word indistinct]. They met with [word indistinct] of the heroic Odessa. The Korean guests saw a dramatic play at the Odessa opera and ballet theater.

The DRPK reporters have arrived in Baku, the capital city of Azerbaijan SSR.

JAPANESE-U.S. AIR FORCE EXERCISES BEGIN

LD031116 Moscow TASS in English 1057 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, 3 Oct (TASS) -- Japanese air force exercises, the largest in the past two years, have started over an area between the southern island of Kyushu and the northernmost island of the Japanese archipelago -- Hokkaido.

About 600 aircraft and 50,000 officers and men are involved in the exercises which will be held for seven days. U.S. combat aircraft will also join the manoeuvres. The first batch of American "F-15" fighter bombers has already been moved from the U.S. air base of Kadena (Okinawa Prefecture) to the Japanese air base of Notabaru (Miyazaki Prefecture).

HAQ CONFIRMS PAKISTAN'S ROLE IN AFGHAN EVENTS

LD021704 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Islamabad, 2 Sep [date as received], TASS -- Speaking in the town of Kohat near the border with Afghanistan, President Ziaul Haq said that Pakistan further intends to give assistance to the Afghan counter-revolutionaries. Thereby the general has actually refuted the recent contentions by the Pakistani Foreign Ministry that it had "no direct or indirect information" concerning deliveries of arms to the Afghan bandits. Ziaul Haq's remarks confirmed once again that Pakistan was and remains the main transshipment point for arms supplied to the anti-Afghan scum, that arms from the United States, Egypt and China pass through Pakistani territory in a continuous stream.

The above-mentioned speech by the head of the Pakistani military regime appears to have beaten all records of the absence of logic. On the one hand, Ziaul Haq admitted that his country has in effect turned into a bridgehead for the conduct of the undeclared war against Afghanistan while on the other hand he contended that he had "no intention of interfering in the internal affairs of other countries." The general arrogantly arrogated the "right" to speak on behalf of the Afghan people and held forth on the subject what government should be in Kabul and what government should not.

Failing to mention by a single word the proposals by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on the settlement of the situation in the region, Zia said that he would not retreat from his principles and would not accept compromises.

New Delhi, 2 Oct, TASS -- Neither the United States, nor Britain, nor Pakistan wish a settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, writes the newspaper NATIONAL HERALD which is close to India's government circles. Characterising the position of these countries, the paper notes that the United States is using the situation that has formed around Afghanistan as a pretext for building up its own military might in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. Britain is following in the wake of the United States. As to Pakistan, the paper writes, speculating on events, it is getting arms and money.

The Indian press stresses that this course is very dangerous for Pakistan itself because in becoming increasingly dependent on Washington it inevitably becomes a puppet of the United States.

INDIAN NEWS AGENCY REPORTS TORTURE IN PAKISTAN

LD011244 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] New Delhi, 1 Oct, TASS -- Agents of Chinese intelligence services take part in torturing Pakistani progressive figures who are kept at a special camp in Peshawar. This is reported by the central news service with reference to a statement by Imam Ali Nazish, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Pakistan (CPP). The statement gives concrete facts of the use of tortures by Chinese 'experts' during the questioning of two political figures of Pakistan -- Sher Ali Bach from the Mazdur Kisan Party and Imtiaz Alam from the Punjab Lok Party, who were arrested on false charges in July this year. The Chinese 'experts' are assisted by agents of the U.S. CIA.

Facts which came to light expose the true character of the Pakistani military regime's relations with Beijing rulers. The CPP statement says that the people of Pakistan is well aware that the modern high-mountain strategic Karakorum highway which has been built with the aid of Chinese servicemen and which replaced the ancient 'silk route' serves by no means for the delivery of strong silk ropes to hang the true patriots of Pakistan. [as received]

The Communist Party's statement points out that more than three thousand political prisoners are kept in Pakistani jails. Tortures are used in questioning them. Even women are subjected to inhuman treatment. Thus, Benazir Bhutto, well known political figure, member of the Central Executive Committee of the opposition Pakistani Peoples Party -- the daughter of former Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto who was executed by the military regime of Ziaul Haq, was repeatedly subjected to beatings.

U.S. AID TO PAKISTAN TO BE USED FOR AGGRESSION

GF041545 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 3 October carries an unattributed station observer's commentary entitled "The Warmongering Stance of Islamabad." The radio claims that Pakistan has agreed to all the conditions put forward by the United States for supplying Islamabad with modern arms, and adds: "According to the agreement reached, the United States is to give $3 billion to Pakistan in the form of military and economic aid. In short, within the framework of the agreement, Washington is to supply Pakistan with F-16 bomber aircraft and modern missiles, tanks and other arms in the course of the next 5 years."

Pakistan's acquisition of the modern arms has caused anxiety not only in India but also in all Asian countries, the radio claims, "Because past experience has proved that Pakistan regards the U.S. arms aid as a means of aggression."

Reiterating that Pakistan and its guardians in the West do not seem eager to contribute to the effort to defuse tension in Southeast Asia, the radio claims that "if we are to draw a conclusion from their statements, they attach importance only to defense matters."

The radio adds: "In a recent interview with the Washington POST, the U.S. secretary of state, General Haig, said that U.S. aid to Pakistan should be taken as aid extended to a country that (?adheres) to democratic principles. General Haig's reference to democratic principles is [words indistinct] because even the U.S. press has acknowledged that the current military administration in Pakistan has proved that it is one of the least democratic governments in the history of that country."

Regardless of the several approaches made by a number of Pakistan's neighbors to establish neighborly relations with that country. Washington is still insisting on arming Pakistan with a view to having it act as gendarme of the region. The radio states: "Viewing Pakistan as important geographically, the United States intends to use it in its endeavors to realize U.S. military objectives in Southeast Asia as well as in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf."

In reference to President Ziaul Haq's statement last week, the radio states that Ziaul Haq disclosed Islamabad's preparedness to place Pakistan's military installations at the disposal of Washington in return for U.S. arms aid. It notes: "At a time when dark forces are waging an undeclared war against the DRA, Pakistan is important to the United States. It is common knowledge that numerous Afghan counterrevolutionaries (?are living) in Pakistan. They are receiving aid from the United States, Beijing and dark regional forces. Currently, Washington is openly supplying the enemies of the Afghan people with the necessary arms via Pakistan."

Stating that the Reagan adminstration aims at disrupting efforts to arrive at a democratic solution to the DRA issue by strengthening its relations with Pakistan, the radio claims that Reagan is also dissatisfied with the independent and peace-loving foreign policy pursued by India.

The radio concludes by quoting the Pakistani weekly the NEW TIMES: The policy of rivalry with its own neighbors will not bring auspicious results to Pakistan. Instead of obeying U.S. imperialist policies, it is necessary to seek good neighborly relations with the countries of this region.

SABOTUERS CREATE UNREST IN AFGHAN BORDER AREA

PM011005 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 26 September publishes on page 3 under the heading "No Quiet on the Border" the 1,800-word first part of a dispatch from correspondent V. Snegirev, datelined Asadabad, Jalalabad and Kabul, describing the situation on the Pakistani-Afghan border. Snegirev quotes at length an interview with an Afghan who claims to have been forcibly recruited into a "gang" and to have undergone training in Pakistan's Peshawar Province. Snegirev goes on to note some of the acts allegedly carried out by the "qualified saboteurs" in Afghanistan, and the steps taken by DRA "security organs" to combat them, noting the drug smuggling which takes place as "payment for weapons" supplied to the Afghan rebels.

The same paper on 27 September publishes on page 3 the 800-word second part of the report, centered on Asadabad in Konar Province, not far from the border. Snegirev quotes remarks by local party and customs officials on work to restore the economy and the development of the export trade despite the continuing incidents. He states in conclusion that the "explosions and shots" are the "impotent fury of bandits tied hand and foot whose entire strength and 'ideological commitment' resemble a soap bubble. When people in Washington, Beijing and Cairo stop inflating it, it will burst and disappear without trace."

AFGHANS WORKING FOR PROSPERITY WITH SOVIET AID

PM011023 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 39 Signed to Press 24 Sep 81 pp 6-7

[Unattributed report: "Creation; Everyday Life of Revolutionary Afghanistan"]

[Text] Renewal and creation are the two words that probably convey most accurately the atmosphere which reigns today in the DRA. While resolutely rebuffing the enemies of the April revolution -- those who enjoy the covert and overt support of Washington, Beijing and their accomplices -- the courageous people of the country, under the leadership of the PDPA, are confidently carrying out profound socioeconomic transformations and fighting for the upsurge of the national economy.

Recently the successful fulfillment of the first 6 months' targets for the production of industrial goods was reported. New housing has been commissioned in Kabul, Mazar-e Sharif and other cities. Quite a good harvest has been gathered. At present the peasants -- and they make up 80 percent of the population -- are completing preparations for the winter. The government is giving them great practical help. Purchase prices for cotton, sugar beets and wheat have been raised. And on the other hand prices of mineral fertilizers and agricultural equipment have been lowered. As the Kabul NEW TIMES noted, within the framework of implementing the agrarian reform a great number of peasants with little or no land have received parcels of land gratis.

The economic development program elaborated by the PDPA and the country's government is yielding tangible fruit, and in particular is enabling exports of traditional and new goods to be considerably increased. In the last fiscal year the DRA's foreign trade turnover increased 37 percent in value terms.

The USSR is giving the Afghan people great and selfless help. Over 130 national economic installations have been or are being built with our country's help. This cooperation is constantly expanding. Recently the first stone was laid at the site of the future central polyclinic and blood bank in Kabul, which will be constructed with the help of the Soviet Union. A new trade agreement has been concluded for a 5-year period. The USSR accounts for about 48 percent of the DRA's foreign trade turnover.

PDPA policy enjoys increasing support from the population. The mass political organization, the National Fatherland Front, is strengthening. It channels the energy, enthusiasm and labor efforts of all patriots in the cause of building a prosperous Afghanistan. An increasing number of people who had been deceived by reactionary propaganda are returning to their homes from the so-called refugee camps in Pakistan and Iran. In the past year alone, according to newspaper reports, over 200,000 Afghans have returned to the DRA. In the first half of September 400 people returned to the provinces of Nangarhar, Laghman and Konarha.

The people of Democratic Afghanistan are engaged in creative labor. Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, speaking on 10 September at the first all-army conference of cadre youth workers and activists, said: "We are optimists and are confident that the people of our country are capable of casting aside the heavy burden of the past and that full of faith in a bright future, they will devote all their efforts to building a new life." The majority of the country's 17 million-strong population subscribes to these words. [ZA RUBEZHOM accompanies the above article with five photographs illustrating the tenor of Afghan life. They show combines received from the USSR, a peasant plowing, repair work on a highway "constructed with technical assistance from the USSR", a group of captured "bandits", and a Kabul street scene. This last photo bears the caption "Kabul's population is busy with its everyday affairs. Stores are operating normally, and the city transport, schools and hospitals are operating."]

DRA DELEGATION VISITS TASHKENT; BANQUET GIVEN

GF031904 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] A delegation of DRA (?jurists) headed by Nezamoddin Tahzib, member of the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Revolutionary Council and president of the DRA Supreme Court, acquainted itself with Tashkent, capital of the Uzbek SSR, on 30 September. The guests visited the exhibition of Uzbek national products and met with members of the Uzbek Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. They also visited one of the state farms in Tashkent Oblast. The (?Uzbek Supreme Court) gave a banquet in honor of the DRA guests.

SECOND MEETING OF SOLIDARITY CONGRESS VIEWED

'Manipulation' Reported

LD021748 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Resolutions and letters from party, trade union and public organizations containing insistent calls for resolute and consistent action in the interests of restoring public order and calm in the country, for putting an end to anarchy and political adventurism arrive addressed to Poland's Government and the PZPR leadership.

Numerous messages state that the Solidarity congress in Gdansk has revealed the true face and political goals of this organization's leadership, which is striving to destroy the socialist state.

It is noteworthy that at the second Gdansk assemblage, too, the manipulation of the congress by the opponents of socialism, who are using it to organize more and more provocations hostile to the PZPR, the Government of People's Poland and its allies, is clearly beginning to annoy a proportion of worker delegates. A number of speakers came out for Solidarity turning its attention toward genuinely trade union questions and not ignoring the daily needs and concerns of the working class. It was emphasized that the leadership of the trade union disdains the masses' interests and fails to consult with them with regard to its solutions.

Activities of so-called trade union experts were subjected to sharp criticism. Suggestions were made to ban them from speaking on Solidarity's behalf.

Szadurski a representative of the Mazowsze region, condemned the atmosphere of hostility and discrimination against PZPR members who belong to the union.

Borowski, a Solidarity delegate from Elblag, called for correcting the trade union press and putting a halt to irresponsible attacks on the Soviet Union.

The corruption in the trade union leadership, the squabble for leading posts and the machinations in pushing through resolutions which are to the liking of Solidarity's bosses are condemned among the worker delegates. The fact that established figures in the Solidarity trade union slight the opinions of the rank-and-file membership is giving rise to a natural adverse reaction.

It is characteristic that only 2 members of the 20-man congress presidium are workers.

A throng of counterrevolutionary politicos continues to determine the general content and tone in Gdansk's Oliwia Hall. By all accounts, the supporters of an uncompromising confrontation with the authorities have come to believe in their impunity. Demands for the renunciation of the entire practice of socialist construction and the destruction of the foundations of the system existing in Poland are being put forward more persistently than during the first round of the congress.

Palka, a Solidarity representative from Lodz, called for creating a council within the trade union association to establish control over all government actions.

Osiniak a delegate from Lublin, tried to prove the need to review the 1946 law on the nationalization of industry and to expand private enterprise in Poland, involving the participation of foreign capital.

Wozniak from Krakow, demanded that land belonging to state farms and cooperatives should be transferred to individual peasant farmers.

The "expert" Kurowski made a sharply antisocialist and antigovernment statement in which he recommended that the assets of the state sector be transferred to private hands. Speculating in a demogogic manner on economic difficulties, he also proposed that state spending on the country's defense be cut.

The extremists asserted that the "civilized" West alone can end the crisis in Poland and guarantee its normal existence. No cooperation whatsoever with the country's leadership and no seeking of agreement with it! War on the government! Such was the slogan which was formulated.

Lis, one of the inspirers of Solidarity, openly admitted the fact of the degeneration of the trade union into a political organization. Defiantly, he stated that Solidarity will continue to engage in politics.

In Gdansk the candidatures were announced for the post of chairman of the leading body of Solidarity by Gwiazda, Jurczyk, Rulewski and Walesa. Each of them outlined his credo for the delegates. The most unrestrained was the statement of that well-known political hooligan, Rulewski, who gave vent to his malevolence against the socialist system in Poland and its socialist friends.

Walesa Election Noted

LD031512 Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Oct, TASS -- The activists of the Marxist-Leninist seminar "The Party and the Workers' Cause" of the ideological education centre of the Warsaw Voivodship Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUMP) addressed to the party bodies a resolution saying that as the current Solidarity congress has shown, the trade union federation has actually turned into an opposition socio-political movement, even a political grouping, which openly attacks the socialist system in Poland, the Polish United Workers' Party and state bodies. Such hostile organizations as KSS-KOR [Social Self Defense Committee] and the Confederation of Independent Poland are openly operating within Solidarity. The resolution stresses that Solidarity struggles for a change in the socialist system in the country. The propaganda machinery of the trade union organization is spearheaded against the Soviet Union and Poland's international ties.

The achievements of sociaism on the Polish soil are being crudely slandered from the rostrum of the Soldiarity's congress in Gdansk. Some delegates pointed out in their speeches that Solidarity has no economic programme for ending the crisis and that the proposals, which are put forward by such leaders of the trade union organisation as Kurowski are of an adventurist character and are actually conducive to the restoration of capitalism. One of the speakers said in this connection that "the formulae proposed by Kurowski for the ailing economy may prove to be fatal." A representative of the Radom trade union organisation, who did not conceal that he is an enthusiastic supporter of such an anti-socialist organization as the Confederation of Independent Poland, said: We, the confederation, have drawn up our programme and are addressing the congress with the request to endorse it and enclose it with the Solidarity's programme documents. We totally reject the government programme.

At the same time a number of speakers at the congress drew attention to the fact that the leaders of the trade union organization are disregarding the interests of the working masses. Worker Wasiak, a representative of Lublin, stressed that the leaders of Solidarity" do not go to the workers, and that they are not interested in the working people.

It was announced at the congress that Walesa has been elected chairman of Solidarity for the next two years.

Workers 'Not Represented'

LD022012 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] AS shown by the data published in the press, among the participants at the Solidarity congress only 12 percent are workers; the remainder are established functionaries of the trade union who do not, and will not represent the interest of working people. Thus, the majority of the congress presidium comprises physicians, graduate engineers, lawyers, and only two workers.

Another fact is also significant: All these Solidarity functionaries came to their enterprises barely a few months before the commencement of the events of the summer of 1980, and actively participated in them. Thus, they were fulfilling a certain mission with which they had been charged.

During discussions at the Oliwia Hall, it was finally resolved that the godfather of Solidarity was the Social Self-Defense Committee [KSS-KOR], which recently committed harakiri. Hence, it is also clear with what kind of mission the KSS counterrevolutionaries charged the established activist-recruits of Solidarity. (?Their goal) is to transform the trade union into an opposition force against the PZPR and the Polish Government, while -- according to the guidelines of KSS protectors -- the political credo of Solidarity should be military anticommunisn. It must be said that anticommunism in Solidarity often manifests itself in insolent, aggressive forms. These include appeals for the physical liquidation of communists and the destruction of the symbols of the workers' and communist movements.

The methods used by certain leaders of the trade union, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes, are characteristic of the ultra anticommunist American organizations. However, the difference is that the latter are compelled to act within the law, while there are so such limitations for Solidarity. In its program, Solidarity does not recognize the red flag, nor such symbols as the hammer and sickle and the red star. Also, words such as comrade and citizen, characteristic of workers' organizations throughout the world, have been eliminated from daily intercourse. They have been replaced by the work pan (mister] which, the press says, sounds peculiar in a trade union when one takes into consideration the traditions of the Polish workers' movement. Extremist circles in Solidarity openly call for changing these names [words indistinct] which they associate with communism. The trade union is replacing the symbols of the workers and communist movement with their own. Moreover, Solidarity chieftains are not choosy about the means: It reached a stage where after the antigovernment and antistate frenzy Solidarity extremists put the symbol of their own trade union above the state flag. For instance, one of the unbridled chieftains of the Katowice region, during the strike at the Sosnowiec colliery, ordered; Remove that rag and hoist our own flag.

A brazen manifestation of anticommunist tendencies among the extremist leaders of Solidarity can be seen in the appeals for the physical liquidation of PZPR members. For instance, one of the foremost leaders of the trade union, Lis, during a rally at the Jastrzebie colliery in which he had an attack of anticommunist anger, delcared that those communists should be liquidated, and if possible destroy [words indistinct]. It must be said that Lis is by no means a rare example of such attitudes among the leadership of the Solidarity hawks who constantly use similar phrases. Suffice it to mention such rabid enemies of socialist Poland as Rulewski, Bujak and Gwiazda. Ceaselessly using every possiblity, they call for the burning of party committees, for putting a pistol to the party's temple, and so forth. In some towns, activists of this ilk make up lists of the local party aktiv, the managing personnel of enterprises, and militia and security organ workers. Of course, this is being done not in order to assure them personal safety.

This is proved by hundreds and thousands of leaflets distributed and stuck on the walls, containing malicious cartoons and threats against the party aktiv and leading employees. This is proved by unambiguous signs on the doors and apartments of communists. This is why there are so few workers in Oliwia. Solidarity leaders simply do not trust them. All the less so because the problems discussed there are very far removed from the genuine problems of working people.

USTINOV GREETS HUNGARIAN ARMY ANNIVERSARY

PM021355 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Army General L. Czinege, Hungarian minister of national defense

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf I send you and all Hungarian servicemen fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on the Hungarian Armed Forces Day.

The Hungarian servicemen are greeting their holiday with new achievements in combat and political training and the improvement of their military skill. Noting their friends' military successes, Soviet servicemen are expressing the confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR Armed Forces and the Hungarian People's Army will continue to develop and strengthen steadily.

On their holiday I wish the Hungarian People's Army personnel further successes in fulfilling the decisions of the 12th MSZMP Congress in the interests of strengthening the defense capability of their motherland and all Warsaw Pact states.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

ADMIRAL GORSHKOV PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO FINLAND

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Report

PM021223 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Sep 81 p 3

[Unattributed TASS report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] On 28 September Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief, navy, and USSR deputy defense minister, left Moscow for Helsinki on an official visit. Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov was seen off at Sheremetyevo Airport by Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief, air force, and USSR deputy defense minister; Marshal of Signal Troops A.I. Belov; Admiral of the Fleet G.M. Yegorov; and other Soviet generals; admirals and officers. J. Hallama, Finnish ambassador to the USSR, and Colonel K.I. Markkula, military, naval and air attache at the Finnish Embassy in the USSR, were in the sendoff party.

Helsinki, 28 Sep -- Today Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief, navy, and USSR deputy defense minister, arrived in Finland on an official visit at the invitation of General L. Sutela, commander in chief, Finnish defense forces. He was met at Helsinki Airport by L. Sutela; Rear Adm J. Klenberg, commander, Finnish Navy; and other Finnish military chiefs. V.M. Sobolev, USSR ambassador to Finland, and Major General (AVN) A.M. Konstantinouv, military, naval and air attache at the USSR Embassy, were in the reception party.

Today S.G. Gorshkov paid calls on Finnish Defense Minister L. Aikas and on L. Sutela.

In the afternoon he laid a wreath on the tomb of J.K. Paasikivi, former president of Finland, who made a great contribution to the development of friendly relations between Finland and the Soviet Union. On the Finnish side, Rear Admiral J. Klenberg, commander, Finnish Navy, and other representatives of the leadership of Finaldn's Defense Forces attended the wreath-laying ceremony.

Meeting With Aikas, Sutela

LD281452 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1400 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Fleet Admiral S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Soviet naval forces, has begun a 1-week visit to Finland. A few minutes ago Admiral Gorshkov met with Defense Minister Lasse Aikas and Gen Lauri Sutela, commander of the armed forces and the host of the visit. The commander in chief of the Soviet naval forces will acquaint himself in the next few days with the armed forces in Helsinki and the shipbuilding industry in Helsinki and Pori.

FURTHER ON FINNISH DEFENSE OFFICIAL'S VISIT

Ustinov Talk

PM251325 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Sep 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Talk"]

[Text] On 21 September, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, received General L. Sutela, commander in chief of the Finnish Defense Forces, who is in the USSR on an official visit. There was a friendly talk on questions of mutual interest.

Taking part in the talk were Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister; Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the navy and USSR deputy defense minister, and Army Gen V.I. Varennikov, Col Gen Engr M.A. Sergeychik and Col Gen N.A. Zotov. The meeting was attended by J. Hallama, Finnish ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR.

Airbase Trip, Kutakhov Meeting

PM301007 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Sep 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] Gen L. Sutela, commander in chief of the Finnish Defense Forces, who is in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the Defense Ministry, visited a Moscow Military District aviation unit 22 September. At the Kubinka airbase Gen L. Sutela met with Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the air force and USSR deputy defense minister. The Finnish visitor and the personnel accompanying him were shown modern aviation equipment. There were demonstration flights.

Departure From Moscow

PM300921 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Sep 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Departure for Leningrad"]

[Text] On 24 September Gen L. Sutela, commander in chief of the Finnish Defense Forces, who is on an official visit to our country, left Moscow. Gen L. Sutela and his entourage were seen off at the airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister; Army Gen V.I. Petrov, commander in chief of the ground forces and USSR deputy defense minister; Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Girshkov, commander in chief of the navy and USSR deputy defense minister; and Army Gen V.I. Varennikov, Adm N.N. Amelko, Col Gen P.G. Lushev: and other generals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces. The farewell party included, from the Finnish side, Finnish Ambassador to the USSR J. Hallama. An honor guard made up of troops from the Moscow Garrison was drawn up on the airfield. On the same day, the Finnish guests arrived in Leningrad.

TALKS HELD WITH FINNISH FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEPUTY

LD300918 Moscow TASS in English 0722 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Sep, TASS -- Regular political consultations between Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Igor Zemskov and State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland Matti Tuovinen were held in Moscow. They studied the main international problems and first of all the problem of strengthening peace, detente and disarmament, and also the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe in accordance with the proposals of President Urho Kekkonen and in the light of Leonid Brezhnev's answers to questions by a correspondent of the Finnish newspaper SUOMEN SOSIALIDEMOKRAATTI. Questions of the successfully developing Soviet-Finnish relations were also discussed.

REPORTAGE ON DEMICHEV ACTIVITIES IN SWEDEN

Meets Education Minister

LD252122 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1700 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Stockholm, 25 Sep, TASS -- P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, who is here on an official visit, today met with Swedish Education Minister J.-E. Wikstrom. A broad range of questions was discussed on the expansion of cultural cooperation between the two countries. Taking part in the meeting was M.D. Yakovlev, the USSR ambassador to Sweden, and Carl de Greer, the Swedish ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Meeting With Prime Minister

LD281542 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1150 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Stockholm, 28 Sep, TASS -- Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister for culture, who is here on an official visit at the invitation of the Swedish Government, met today with Swedish Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin. During the conversation a wide selection of issues were examined on the development of Soviet-Swedish relations, including a further extension of links between the two countries in the sphere of culture; topical problems of the international situation were also discussed. Petr Demichev informed the head of the Swedish state about the new peace initiatives proposed by the Soviet Union at the 36th session of the UN General Assembly. Taking part in the meeting were Jan-Erik Wikstrom, minister of education and cultural affairs, and Mikhail Yakovlev, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Sweden. The meeting took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Departure for Norway

LD290900 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Stockholm, 29 Sep, TASS -- Petr Demichev, the minister of culture of the USSR, has ended his official visit to Sweden at the invitation of the Swedish Government from September 24th to 29th. He flew to Oslo today.

REPORTAGE ON DEMICHEV ACTIVITIES IN NORWAY

Talks With Education Minister

LD301920 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1452 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Oslo, 30 Sep, TASS -- Today USSR Minister of Culture Petr Demichev, who is on a visit here, met with Norwegian Minister of Church and Education Einar Forde. During their conversation, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, they discussed the further development and intensification of Soviet-Norwegian cultural relations. The ministers stressed the importance of stable cultural cooperation for the improvement of mutual understanding and the strengthening of good-neighborly relations between the peoples of both countries. USSR Ambassador to Norway Yuriy Kirichenko participated in the conversation.

Departure for Home

LD031016 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Oslo, 3 Oct, TASS -- Petr Demichev, minister of culture of the USSR, today completed his four-day official visit to Norway.

He was received by Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Bruntland; had a conversation with Minister of Culture and Education Einer Forde, and met with the leadership of a number of political parties. In the course of the meetings the sides had a broad exchange of views on topical international problems, questions of developing cooperation and cultural relations between the Soviet Union and Norway.

A meeting between Petr Demichev and Chairman of the Communist Party of Norway Martin Gunnar Knutsen was held in a frank comradely atmosphere. The mutual aspiration was expressed to develop further relations between the two fraternal parties.

Petr Demichev attended the opening of the Soviet exhibition "Scythian and Sarmatian Art" at the national gallery in the Norwegian capital, met with workers in culture and arts, laid a wreath to the monument of Soviet soldiers in Oslo, saw museums, architectural and historical monuments and made a tour of the country.

This visit became convincing evidence of the constantly developing Soviet-Norwegian cultural cooperation. It was stressed during the visit that a new long-term agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Norway signed in Moscow this year, helps improve mutual understanding and consolidate goodneighborly relations between the peoples of the two countries.

Petr Demichev today left by air for home.

PRAVDA VIEWS NEW NORWEGIAN CABINET, ZONE POLICY

PM011157 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 81 p 5

[Yuriy Kuznetsov "Commentator's Column": "What Course Will Be Taken?"]

[Excerpts] Oslo -- Following the election in Norway to the Storting (the country's parliament), in which the bloc of bourgeois parties succeeded in winning a majority of votes and, accordingly, of seats, an appreciable crack has appeared in cooperation among the partners in the coalition. Owing to disagreements on a number of questions of economic and social policy, the three parties making up the coalition -- the Conservative Party, the Christian People's Party and the Center Party -- have failed to agree on the joint creation of a government. The first and largest of them -- the Conservative Party -- has formed a one-party cabinet.

As regards foreign policy questions, it is pointed out here that the new Norwegian Government will apparently continue the course followed by the Norwegian Labor Party, which provides for the country's participation in NATO activities. Prime Minister K. Willoch advocates increasing Norway's military spending.

At the same time voices are being heard in the country increasingly insistently calling for a more "national" Olso policy in the international arena and for sober regard for present realities and future needs. In particular, the "spirit of the times" is making itself known here in the approach to the question of turning this region into a zone free of nuclear weapons -- a question which is now very urgent for the whole European north. As the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN pointed out, in particular, not one leading Norwegian party is opposed to creating such a zone. This is undoubtedly a manifestation of the regard among the country's very different political circles for the sentiments of broad sections of the population and the Norwegian people's undeniable desire to live under conditions of peace and security.

The very near future will show the extent to which these sentiments and desires will affect the new government's policy.

IZVESTIYA ASSESSES UK-USSR TRADE SITUATION

PM011447 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent V. Skosyrev dispatch: "View From the Thames: Which Way the Needle of the Soviet-British Trade Barometer Is Pointing"]

[Excerpt] It will be recalled that back in the sixties Britain was one of our chief trading partners in the capitalist world. In Moscow in 1975, as a result of meetings between leaders of the USSR and Britain, a long-term program for the development of economic and industrial cooperation was signed and a credit agreement concluded. Trade continued to grow, thanks to this.

However in 1980 the Tory government embarked on the path of exacerbating relations with the Soviet Union. The anti-Soviet discriminatory measures announced by Whitehall at that time also applied to economic ties. London stopped concluding new credit agreements on an intergovernmental level and restrictions were imposed on exchange in the scientific and technical sphere.

The artifically fanned cold war atmosphere in the country could not fail to have an effect on Soviet-British cooperation. Last year a tendency toward a reduction in commodity turnover was observed but Britain had, after all, already lost out on several very promising trade deals with our country in competition with rivals from the FRG, France and other capitalist powers. Naturally this arouses dissatisfaction here.

As the FINANCIAL TIMES noted, business circles complained that as a result of the Conservatives' policy they have found themselves at a disadvantage. Under the influence of criticism from businessmen, the government has adopted more realistic stances. This past May the 10th session of the Soviet-British Intergovernmental Standing Commission on Scientific, Technical, Trade and Economic Cooperation was held in London. The session was held in a constructive spirit and outlined concrete steps to improve economic relations.

Will the accords achieved in London lead to big new contracts? As the saying goes, we must wait and see. In any case, C. Parkinson, the then British minister of state for trade, who is now chairman of the British Conservative Party, and with whom I spoke after the session had ended, said that the government would assist the progress of trade and economic relations between our countries.

CPSU AIDES DEPART FOR UK LABOR PARTY CONFERENCE

PM301539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- A.S. Chernyayev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and D.A. Sharif, chief of a CPSU Central Committee International Department section, flew to London 25 September. At the invitation of the British Labor Party National Executive, they will attend that party's regular conference as representatives of the CPSU.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH AUSTRIA -- Vienna, 3 Oct (TASS) -- The state flags of the USSR and Austria were raised at the entrance to the Vienna port of Freudenhau today to mark the opening of a major shipping center built with the participation of the USSR. Yet another important item has been entered on the list of projects of Soviet-Austrian trade and economic cooperation. Speaking at the festive opening ceremony, Anatoliy Goldobenko, USSR deputy minister of the maritime fleet, and Austrian Transportation Minister Karl Lausecker stressed the great importance of this center to further strengthening and expanding mutually advantageous commercial ties between the two countries and to the development of shipping on the Danube in general. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1110 GMT 3 Oct 81 LD]

INDIAN NEWS AGENCY SAYS U.S. PLANS IRAN 'STRIKE'

LD042226 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] New Delhi, 4 Oct, TASS -- The special services of the United States and NATO countries seek to strangle the Iranian revolution and restore a pro-Western monarchy there, says the Indian News Agency PRESS ASIA INTERNATIONAL. It maintains that the CIA and Western intelligence agencies are now trying to set up a broad reactionary coalition to include Iranian supporters of the monarchy, who have found asylum in Turkey and Pakistan, and the Afghan emigre rabble that base in Iranian provinces bordering on Afghanistan. Western intelligence agencies already supply NATO arms to counterrevolutionary forces in Iran.

The Indian agency believes that the planned activities against the Iranian revolution include a strike at the Iranian Provinces of East and West Azarbayjan. A plan recently endorsed by a meeting of chief monarchists in Turkey, envisages broad armed interference from outside in Iran's domestic affairs. The plan includes the invasion of East and West Azarbayjan by 10,001- [as received] strong counterrevolutionary gangs basing abroad. Western special services would like to create a so-called "liberated area" in this part of Iran, to serve as basis for mounting armed aggression against the republic. The agency points out that the As-Sadat regime and its so-called "bureau on Afghanistan" take an active part in the planned preparations.

EGYPT SELLS ANTI-DRA ARMS, TIED TO IRAN PLOTS

GF021412 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Unattributed commentary: "The [word indistinct] of the Afghan Counterrevolutionaries in Iran"]

[Excerpts] The Egyptian president has admitted in clear terms that the United States is purchasing Soviet arms from Egypt to arm the bands of Afghan robbers operating out of Pakistan. This statement officially reveals that the United States is waging an undeclared war against the DRA and that Washington's previous statements that it is not involved in the move to supply arms to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries (?are wrong). It is common knowledge that these bands of robbers are destroying schools, buildings, bridges and roads in the DRA and are setting fire to (?mosques) and murdering clergymen, women and children.

Regardless of all this, the arms aid being extended to the counterrevolutionaries by the CIA, which amounts to over $100 million, indicates that the DRA is not the main target of the U.S. adventurist plots. That is to say, the DRA is not the ultimate objective of the United States.

According to reports from Iran, the Afghan counterrevolutionaries have become a major source of danger to that country. In fact, they have been involved in clashes with Iranian security forces and are helping Iranian counterrevolutionaries and U.S. spies cross the border to (?engage in terrorist activities). The policy behind the so-called courage of the Afghan bands of robbers in Iran is (?aimed at) [words indistinct].

A recent Tehran radio newscast stated that the United States, Great Britain, Pakistan, Egypt and Saudi Arabia (?are planning the exodus of) Afghan groups from the DRA. The leaders of the new organizations in Iran are either war veterans, pro-shah Savakist elements or agents of the CIA and Mossad.

It is common knowledge that Rabbani, the leader of the Jami'at-E Eslami group, is a CIA agent. It is also common knowledge that the members of the Jami'at-E Eslami are involved in (?plots) that are being carried out in Tehran and against Iran's oil exporting and extracting installations and (?railways). Iranian officials recently ordered the closure of this organization's regional headquarters in Mash'ad. The headquarters used to receive instructions from the CIA headquarters in (Shazer), Pakistan.

Rabbani recently traveled to Cairo to meet with President As-Sadat and Kissinger, the former U.S. secretary of state, who was in the Egyptian capital. The Egyptian president's latest statement has revealed why Rabbani is sending hundreds of his supporters into Iran from Pakistan and is endeavoring to create discord and clashes between Shi'ites and Sunnis.

With the help of [words indistinct] in Sistan va Baluchestan Afghan counterreovlutionaries and Rabbani's men are resorting to every means to create a counterrevolutionary atmosphere there. This confirms that Jami'at-E Eslami is cooperating with other Afghan counterrevolutionary organizations. Actually, they are supplying Iranian (?counterrevolutionaries) and pro-shah elements with arms and (?antirevolutionary publications). Intelligence organizations of the United States, Israel and Pakistan are using these counterrevolutionary organizations to create clashes and terrorist activities in various parts of Iran.

IZVESTIYA DECRIES AS-SADAT CLAIMS OF USSR PLOT

PM021357 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by V. Borisov: "'No' to Antipopular Course"]

[Text] Despite savage reprisals, protest demonstrations against the mass arrests of representatives of national patriotic forces continue in Egypt. In particular, all the surviving leaders of the 1952 July revolution have been imprisoned.

Analyzing the current events in Egypt, the Arab press points out that the campaign of terror and violence unleashed by the ruling elite against the opposition has been sanctioned by Washington and is directed against all other Arab peoples as well as the Egyptians. Its purpose is to smash the Arabs' resolve in their struggle agains the Camp David deal and against U.S. attempts to establish dominion in the Near East. In turn, Tel Aviv is exerting pressure in order to accelerate the process of the "normalization" of Egyptian-Israeli relations. During his recent talks with As-Sadat in Alexandria, the Lebanese paper AS-SAFIR writes, quoting political sources in Cairo, Israeli Prime Minister Begin warned that unless measures capable of promoting the process are adopted before 7 October, Israel will consider itself released from the pledge to withdraw from the occupied Sinai Peninsula next April.

Some news organs in the Arab countries stress that the situation which has come about in Egypt as a result of government repression is so dangerous that it demands the immediate convening of a session of the Islamic Conference organization to work out even more effective measures to boycott the As-Sadat regime. General Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili, secretary general of the Egyptian Patriotic Front, noted the organization's determination to step up the struggle against the antipopular, pro-imperialist course of the Cairo authorities, coordinating actions with the countries of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation. The Egyptian Patriotic Front, he said, is an integral part of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation and resolutely supports its struggle against imperialism and reaction. In a joint communique the participants of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation summit in the Libyan city of Benghazi welcomed the Egyptian people's actions against Cario's treacherous policy and declared their solidarity with this struggle.

The As-Sadat leadership's attempts to blame the opposition for inspiring the recent mass demonstrations of working people were a fiasco. The authorities were trying to distract the Egyptian public's attention from the government's inability to solve vital economic problems. The Egyptian president's fabrications about a "Soviet plot" against his regime were also groundless. "Having run out of ideas," the Moroccan paper AL-BAYAN stresses in an editorial, "the Egyptian dictator is hollering about 'outside interference.' This hackneyed ploy of seeing 'Moscow's hand' in everything will not deceive the world public."

Egyptian propaganda's crude insinuations about imaginary Soviet Embassy involvement in kindling sectarian strife were rejected the other day by the Egyptian weekly ROSE AL-YUSUF. Expressing surprise at the Egyptian mass media's coverage of recent events, ROSE AL-YUSUF notes that the sources which financed this activity are perfectly well known and were once named by the paper MAY. They are the U.S. CIA and West German Special Services. Yes, the organizers of the anti-Soviet venture have blundered again -- they forgot about what the official mouthpiece of the ruling As-Sadat party once wrote!

As-Sadat needed the latest "canard" about a "Soviet plot" to justify the widespread repression against opposition at home. "Trying to play up to his masters across the Atlantic," the Beirut paper AN-NIDA points out, "the Egyptian ruler also joined his attempts to suggest that the threat to the Arabs is from the Soviet Union and not from Israel are unavailing since Soviet-Arab friendship began long before that traitor came on the scene," AN-NIDA writes. "This friendship rests not only on such giants as the Aswan Dam and other projects constructed with Soviet assistance. It is sealed by close ties of cooperation in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction."

PAPERS SCORE AS-SADAT, REMEMBER AN-NASIR

SELSKAYA ZHIZN

PM011429 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian on 25 September carries on page 3 a 1,100-word article by V. Mikhin entitled "The Arab East's Vigilance," commemorating the death of Egyptian President An-Nasir. The article describes As-Sadat's "restoration" of the old capitalist system after An-Nasir's death and the "damage" caused by the Camp David agreements, saying that Egypt is now a training ground for the RDF and a "bridgehead for U.S. aggression against any country in the Near and Middle East." Mikhin proceeds to give "recent evidence" of Washington's "interventionist policy" in the Near East based on Egypt.

SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA

PM011139 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 27 September carries a commentary by U. Zhuravlev entitled "Where Egypt is Headed" and pegged to the 11th anniversary of An-Nasir's death. The first third of the commentary gives a brief account of An-Nasir's achievements which made him a "symbol of freedom," stressing the Soviet Union's role in strengthening the country's economic independence and defense capability and An-Nasir's advocacy of a political solution of the Near East conflict and Arab unity. The remainder comments on the results of As-Sadat's "anti-Sovietism."

AS-SADAT PREPARING 'PROVOCATION' AGAINST LIBYA

LD042220 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Practically complete coincidence of viewpoints between the various sides on all political problems -- this was how U.S. Secretary of State Haig characterized the results of the talks held in Washington between the U.S. leaders and Mubarak, vice president of Egypt.

Although the precise content of the talks is being kept secret, it is clear from reports in the local press that the high-ranking representative of Cairo appealed for an increase in deliveries of U.S. military supplies to Egypt.

The As-Sadat regime's striving, to acquire an additional quantity of U.S. arms as quickly as possible testify to the preparation of some new act of provocation against the independent countries of the Near East, including Libya. According to information from the ABC television networks, in As-Sadat's message to President Reagan, delivered by Mubarak, there was mention in particular of some alleged aggressive actions by Libya against Sudan. As is well known, As-Sadat had earlier threatened more than once to take action against Libya.

SYRIAN LEADER ATTACKS 'ALLIES OF IMPERIALISM'

LD022025 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Damascus, 2 Oct, TASS -- The American Middle East policy aims at comprehensive support for Israeli aggressors. The aim of the policy is to perpetuate Israel's occupation of Arab territories. This was stated by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad who spoke at a meeting in the Syrian capital. He exposed as hypocritical the allegations of U.S. rulers to the effect that the strategic alliance between Washington and Tel Aviv, knocked together under the pretext of opposing a mythical "Soviet threat," is allegedly called upon to provide security to the area in the Middle East. All these talks are no more than demagogy. What the U.S. is after is not peace in the region, but implementation of expansionist designs, among other things, creating a "great Israel from the Nile to the Euphrates".

Hafiz al-Asad reaffirms Syria's solidarity with the Libyan people, noting that Syria will be on the side of Libya if an aggression were launched against that country.

The president pointed out that alongside with Israel and the Egyptian regime, the list of allies of imperialism also includes the reactionary organisation of the "Moslem brothers". Although Syrian security organs have dealt a telling blow to the extremists, they have not ceased their criminal activities. It is necessary, Hafiz al-Asad stressed, to put an end to the remnants of the gangs of the religious extremists.

RPP: KUWAIT CALLS FOR GULF-SOCIALIST BLOC AMITY

LD021850 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] The amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, plans to call on the member countries of the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council to establish diplomatic and economic relations with the USSR and other member countries of the socialist bloc. His highness revealed his intention to do so during a meeting with the editors of the Arab press in the Kuwaiti capital upon his return from his tour of a number of socialist countries. He said: We are small countries and we must have more friends.

Kuwait itself established diplomatic relations with the USSR in 1962, thus marking the first crack in the wall of isolation that kept members of the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council away from mutual, useful cooperation with the socialist community -- the wall set up by imperialism and reaction. That, too, marked an important step on the road to the liberation of Gulf peoples from the farces propagated by the imperialist media; the farce of the so-called Soviet plans to attack the Arabian Gulf which has been used with the aim of creating a gap and alienation between the peoples of the area and the socialist countries at a time of international detente and growing international cooperation.

The second farce resorted to by the enemies of the establishment of economic and political relations between the peoples of the area and the socialist countries concerns ideological matters. They allege that the establishment of diplomatic relations with Moscow poses a threat to Islam. Naturally all this is utterly false.

The Soviet communists who safeguard the freedom of religious belief in their own country have never violated this principle in the international arena either. The best proof of this can be seen in the establishment of relations between the Soviet Union and the Islamic countries of the Near and Middle East which pursue an anti-imperialist line, of which Kuwait is one.

Those who try to spread the conflict between atheism and religion into international relations only depict the weakness of their own ideological base and undermine the foundations of religion. They only help to create favorable conditions for the spread of the imperialist countries' influence in the Gulf -- a matter which threatens not only Islam itself but also the entities of the Islamic countries themselves.

As a farsighted, experienced statesman, the amir of Kuwait rejects the sinister attempts to undermine the mutually beneficial relations and contacts between the Islamic and socialist countries through arousing fears about atheism and our communal relations constitute a solid ideological atmosphere in Kuwait.

As for Washington's attempts and those of its aides to foment anxiety in the hearts of the Gulf countries about an alleged Soviet attack, the Kuwaiti statesmen are not the only ones aware of the fallacy of these fabrications. Many other Gulf countries are beginning to believe firmly that the myth of a Soviet threat is no more than a screen to camouflage imperialist expansion in this oil-rich area. Thus it is no accident that the Western statesmen have increased their visits to the area to arouse anti-Soviet tides and create pretexts for American imperialism.

The British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, for example, intensified anti-Soviet attacks during her visit to Bahrain by calling on the leaders of the Arab countries to place the fate of a Middle East settlement in the hands of American statesmen. Has Mrs Thatcher not noticed the extent of the fallacy of her call, which comes at a time when Washington and Tel Aviv have struck an anti-Arab strategic alliance between them and at a time when the Reagan administration is openly undermining the Soviet proposals on guarantees for the security of the Arab Gulf area? But it seems Western statesmen such as Mrs Margaret Thatcher have no sense of reality. They still live with the mentality inherited from the imperialist eras.

The Gulf peoples' struggle to escape from alleged special relations with Washington and to establish equal and mutually beneficial cooperation with all countries irrespective of their social structure, indicate that those eras have gone once and for all.

NAVAL DETACHMENT VISITS ALGERIAN CAPITAL

PM021417 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Sep 81 p 3

[Special correspondent Lt Cmdr A. Tkachev dispatch: "On Algerian Soil"]

[Text] El Djazair -- A detachment of Soviet warships comprising the antisubmarine cruiser Leningrad and the patrol vessel Bezukoriznennyy, under the command of Rear Adm G. Shalygin, has arrived on a friendly visit in the Algerian capital of El Djazair. The detachment commander paid a courtesy call on the commander of the Algerian Navy and the commander of the naval base.

The Algerian officials subsequently paid return calls.

PRAVDA ON UNITA 'BANDIT RIFFRAFF' IN ANGOLA

PM021009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 81 p 5

[Report by special correspondents V. Volkov and M. Zenovich: "In the Interventionists' Train; Backstage of Events"]

[Text] Luanda, 28 Sep -- Alarming reports are coming in from the southern regions of the People's Republic of Angola [PRA] occupied by the racist invaders: the special services of the Republic of South Africa and the CIA are strenuously dispatching the agents they have trained from the so-called "National Union for the Total Independence of Angola" (UNITA). Its emissaries have now initiated violent activity which leaves no doubts that Pretoria and Washington are working toward dismembering the sovereign African country by creating a so-called "buffer zone" on the seized lands or in fact a puppet pseudostate headed by their stooges.

To judge by the nature of the acts of subversion which the imperialist agents are now conducting, their main efforts are focused on physically destroying the party and economic aktiv of the people's power, intimidating the population and implanting nests of terror and violence everywhere. In the occupied settlements the inhabitants are being forced to attend "meetings" and "gatherings" where the "joys" of the new system are described to them. Generous promises alternate with reprisals against those who refuse to execute the will of the racist hirelings.

A characteristic detail: The bandits are accompanied by representatives of various U.S. services. Last year Trevor Edwards, platoon commander in the Buffalo 32d Detached Battalion formed in the Republic of South Africa from mercenaries to carry out acts of terrorism in Angola and Namibia, admitted in an interview with the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN that "the whole point is that UNITA is a dead letter [dokhlaya kontora]. By themselves their people are capable of nothing. We do their work because it enhances their prestige and provides a topic of conversation." At the same time, London's THE TIMES noted: "Without direct military support from the Republic of South Africa UNITA would long since have descended to the level of ordinary bandit riffraff."

People here in Angola are well aware of the terrorists' innermost secrets. Created to neutralize the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], this grouping became the obedient tool of Pretoria, Washington and Beijing. The bandit riffraff followed in the train of the South African interventionists when the latter tried to stifle the Angolan revolution in 1975-76. The vestiges of the bandit rabble expelled from the country found refuge under the wing of the racist special services on the occupied territory of Namibia. There, in camps under the leadership of instructors recruited from former officers in the Portuguese colonial army, and specialists in terrorism sent by Israel, the fascist regime in Chile, As-Sadat's Egypt and, of course, the United States, they were trained to revenge the defeat of imperialism in Angola. The rope and the bullet are not their only weapons. UNITA's arsenal includes the methods which the colonialists once used -- kindling ethnic hostility, tribalist demagoguery, everything which liberated Africa is trying to rid itself of. The bandits' "ideology" is seasoned with brutal anticommunism and hatred for any social changes.

UNITA's activation on occupied Angolan territory is no accidental phenomenon. African observers link it, like the aggression of the Republic of South Africa against Angola, with the Reagan administration's course toward so-called "constructive dialogue" with the Republic of South Africa, which is essentially close military and political cooperation between Washington and Pretoria in the struggle against the national liberation movement.

A characteristic fact: introducing an American reporter to his cutthroats recently, UNITA boss Savimbi called him "Reagan's agent" [doverennyy chelovek]. The puppet knows what he is saying: U.S. propaganda's attempts to present him and the riffraff he heads as "true fighters for independence" and the din raised across the ocean over the bandits have been conceived with a far-reaching objective. UNITA is a sort of test model for knocking together neocolonialist formations against other progressive African regimes.

Zimbabwe President R. Mugabe has noted that the subversive activity of the terrorist detachments of Muzorewa -- the well-known stooge of racist imperialist circles -- has been galvanized in the country. These bandits, Mugabe pointed out, are trained on the territory of the Republic of South Africa. It is there too, as former mercenary (R. Belmundu) told members of the International Commission for the Investigation of the Crimes of Racism and Apartheid in Southern Africa in Luanda early this year, that cutthroats sent into Mozambique, Zambia, Lesoto and other countries of the region undergo special training.

Fulfilling the will of the bitterest enemies of the African peoples, the UNITA gangs on Namibian territory are taking part in punitive operations against the South-West African People's Organization and the civilian population. This is described here by Namibian refugees. The saboteurs' attacks, as Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Party of Labor and President of the PRA, said at a press conference, thus create additional obstacles to implementing the OAU and UN decisions on Namibia's decolonization. It is natural that representatives of the frontline states, at the recent conference in Lagos, denounced separatism and showed its danger for independent Africa.

MALAGASY PRESIDENT'S PREDEPARTURE STATEMENT

LD021258 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] My meeting with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, made an indelible impression on me, Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and general secretary of the vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution Party, told a TASS correspondent before leaving for home.

I once again became convinced that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev pays untiring attention to the problems of the world, and in particular to the problems of the developing states and the stabilizing of bilateral relations between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. In the person of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, Ratsiraka stressed, the people of Madagascar have a great and faithful friend.

I should like to note in particular that relations between the Soviet Union and Madagascar are developing successfully to the benefit of and in the interests of our peoples, who hand in hand are defending the cause of peace and progress. I should like these relations to continue to develop along the same lines. This is the aim of my visit to the Soviet Union. Its results provide grounds for hope for the further development of the relations of friendship and cooperation that bind us.

The curbing of the arms race, the improvement of the international situation and the safeguarding of the security of the peoples of all continents and their independent economic and political development are the major tasks of the present day, the president said. We welcome the USSR Supreme Soviet's appeal" To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World"as well as the USSR's proposal to include the question of averting a nuclear catastrophe on the agenda of the 35th session of the UN General Assembly. These new initiatives on the part of the Soviet Union correspond to the aims of our own policy.

No one in the world wants nuclear war. The government and people of Madagascar, Ratsiraka said, greatly value and support the peace initiatives of the CPSU and the Soviet Government to safeguard international security. We stressed this in particular during our talks with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The primary task of all peace-loving forces is to prevent war in the explosive region of the Indian Ocean. For this reason, Madagascar and the Soviet Union favor turning this region into a zone of peace and social progress. We shall strive for holding a conference at Colombo, Sri Lanka, and in Antananarivo on this question.

Madagascar resolutely condemned South Africa's barbarous aggression against Angola, the president said. We sent a telegram of solidarity to Angolan President dos Santos and called on all African countries to aid Angola in rebuffing the aggressor. For this reason, both the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and the USSR favor the immediate solution of the Namibian problem on the basis of UN decisions, the immediate and complete withdrawal of South Africa's forces and administration from Namibia and the handing over of all power to the Namibian people as represented by the South-West African People's Organization.

OBOTE WELCOMES SOVIET DELEGATION IN KAMPALA

EA032022 Moscow in Somali to East Africa 1600 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] The president of Uganda, Milton Obote, has stated that his government fully supports the efforts being made by the Soviet Union toward securing peace, lowering tension and disarmament.

Welcoming a delegation of the Soviet Union's Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee in Kampala, Obote declared that the Government of Uganda is struggling unwaveringly for peace and the strengthening of the freedom of developing countries.

At the same time, he condemned attempts by Western countries to equate armed nationalist struggles with international terrorism.

ALMA ATA, BRAZZAVILLE ESTABLISH RELATIONS

GF041349 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] The capital of the Kazakh SSR, Alma Ata, and the capital of the People's Republic of the Congo, Brazzaville, have established fraternal relations. The agreement providing for the establishment of fraternal relations between the two capitals has been signed in Alma Ata.

The Kazakh SSR attaches great importance to furthering its relations with the Congo. Kazakh doctors, [words indistinct] and teachers are training their Congolese counterparts.

The agreement signed also provides for cooperation in many fields such as health, social security and (?exchange of information) on preserving the environment and for holding exhibitions in each other's country and exchanging documentaries.

The governor of Brazzaville, Gabriel (Emanuel), told a Tashkent radio correspondent: I am certain that the fraternal relations between the capitals of the Kazakh SSR and the Congo will contribute to the development of fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Congo.

PETROLEUM MINISTRY OFFICIALS LOSE JOBS

LD041710 Hamburg DPA in German 1548 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Oct (DPA) -- Elik Khalimov, Soviet deputy minister of the petroleum industry, has been fired from his post because of negligence and for being involved in other business on the side. The Moscow economic paper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA reported this morning that another deputy petroleum industry minister, named as V. Sokolov, has been sharply reprimanded.

The ministry had been instructed in 1976 to step up oil production and had received additional significant sums in order to purchase foreign installations. According to the paper, an investigation brought to light that the ministry had "virtually done no serious work" during the whole 5-year plan in order to accomplish its tasks, and the successful figures that had been reported had "simply been invented."

"When the inspectors arrived at the oil fields they discovered thousands of containers filled with imported chemicals that had been thrown to the side of the road or into exhausted wells or that had been used to make railroad embankments." A big proportion of the purchased equipment had rusted. "In all, the Petroleum Ministry had failed to install equipment worth $36 million, which was intended to raise oil output, and had not utilized over 40,000 tons of chemicals."

Khalimov is also accused of pursuing business on the side -- he was lecturing at a Moscow institute and editing a scientific magazine -- and not reporting this to his minister. So as not to reveal his extra income, Khalimov did not pay the higher rate of party subscriptions, as he should have done.

FRUNZE CONFERENCE ON NATIONALITIES POLICY OPENS

PM021425 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 23 Sep 81 p 1

[KIRTAG report: "Fraternal Unity"]

[Summary] The all-union scientific theoretical conference entitled "The International and National in the Soviet People's Way of Life" opened at Frunze's Toktogul Satylganov Kirgiz state philharmonia on 22 September. It has been organized by the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Kirgiz SSR Academy of Sciences and the all-union Znaniye society.

Prominent social scientists from Moscow, Leningrad and all the fraternal union republics have been invited to the conference. A report was delivered by T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, who stresses the "friendship of the peoples of the USSR" as a "most important" feature of the socialist way of life ensuring "victorious progress towards communism." Usubaliyev sees the unity of the international and national in the Soviet way of life expressed in "socialist competition" and in the "progressive removal of class distinctions".

The plenary session was addressed by Doctor of Historical Sciences M.I. Kulichenko, chief of the Theory of Nations and National Relations Department of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism's Scientific Communism Section; Candidate of Philosophical Sciences K.M. Moldobayev, first secretary of the Frunze Gorkom; Doctor of Economic Sciences P.V. Savchenko, chief of a department of the USSR Academy of Sciences Economics Institute; Doctor of Philosophical Sciences I.T. Levykin, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Sociological Research Institute; corresponding member of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences N.D. Dzhandiloin; Doctor of Philosophical Sciences K.Kh. Khanazarov, director of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Philosophy and Law; and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Ts.A. Stepanyan, chief of the Scientific Communism Section of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Philosophy.

Debate at Conference

PM021419 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 25 Sep 81 p 1

[KIRTAG report: "Monolithic Commonality of Builders of Communism: All-Union Scientific-Theoretical Conference"]

[Text] The 3-day all-union scientific-theoretical conference "The International and the National in the Soviet People's Way of Life" has been held in Frunze.

The following topics were discussed at the sessions of six sections: "Theoretical and Methodological Problems in Studying the Dialectics of the International and the National in the Soviet People's Way of Life, "The Economic Unity of the International and the National in the Soviet Way of Life", "The Improvement of Social Relations Is an Important Factor in Strengthening the Unity of the International and the National in the Soviet Way of Life", "Unity of the International and the National in the Spiritual Culture of Developed Socialism", "The Socialist Way of LIfe and the Shaping of the Soviet Person's Spiritual Makeup" and "The Soviet Way of Life and the Ideological Struggle."

The reports and scientific papers revealed new approaches and directions in the investigation of these great and urgent problems. The speakers evaluated highly the report "The CPSU's Leading Role in Strengthening the Unity of the International and the National in the Soviet Way of Life," delivered at the conference by T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee. They noted as an important feature of the report its in-depth analysis of all aspects of the socialist way of life, its high theoretical standard and the harmonious unity of theoretical propositions with urgent practical problems. The mainpoints in Comrade Usubaliyev's report were developed in speeches at the section sessions.

The conference's final plenary session took place on 24 September.

The following delivered reports on the results of the sections' work: A.K. Karypukulov, chief of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department and corresponding member of the Kirgiz SSR Academy of Sciences; Candidate of Philosophical Sciences A.S. Frish, senior scientific assistant of the USSR Academy of Sciences Philosophy Institute: Dr of Philosophical Sciences A.A. Amvrosov, chief of the Department of Scientific Communism at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences; Dr of Philological Sciences Yu.D. Desheriyev, chief of the Social Linguistics Section at the USSR Acadmey of Sciences Institute of Linguistics; A.A. Altmyshbayev, director of the Kirgiz SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Philosophy and Law and Academician of the Kirgiz SSR Academy of Sciences, and Dr of Philosophical Sciences Ye.D. Modrzhinskaya. The discussion of a wide range of issues, they emphasized, made it possible to deepen the theoretical understanding of the dialectics of the international and the national and to formulate practical measures to further improve the Soviet way of life and provided rich material for scientific criticism of bourgeois and revisionist concepts of the nature of national relations in the USSR.

The speakers at the conference noted the termendous influence on the discussion of the problems defined by the conference agenda of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the propositions and conclusions on questions of the socialist way of life contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the congress.

The concluding speech was delivered by Acad P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The conference participants expressed cordial gratitude to the Kirgiz CP Central Committee the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Kirgiz SSR Academy of Sciences and the All-Union Znaniye society for convening the all-union forum of social scientists and for efficiently organizing its work.

Participating in the conference's final session were T.U. Usubaliyev, T.Kh. Koshoyev, A. Duysheyev, V.A. Makarenko, K.N. Kulmatov, A. Dzhumagulov, P.I. Naumov, N.G. Minich and K.M. Moldobayev, members of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee Bureau; E. Abakirov and Dzh. Ch. Tashibekova, candidate members of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee Bureau, and G.G. Kvasov, executive of the CPSU Central Committee.

PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMITTEE WORK DESCRIBED

LD032216 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Our first item deals with people's control in the USSR. In Lipetsk, a regional center in the European part of the Russian Federation, the chairman of the executive committee of the city council and the deputy chairman of the executive committee of the regional council were removed from their posts. What led to this action? Here is the story.

In the past two decades the Lipetsk population has increased two-and-a-half times and although its housing has expanded fourfold many people are still in need of housing, especially workers coming from rural areas. In this situation (Yakhontov), chairman of the executive committee of the city soviet, violated the housing law by illegally giving well-appointed new apartments meant for workers and their families to his friends and his children. The workers requested that the regional people's control committee look into the matter. The committee assigned its nonstaff inspectors, workers of different enterprises of Lipetsk, to check the facts in the case. It soon became obvious that the problem was serious and that it would require considerable investigation.

(Yakhontov's) transgression also cast a shadow on some other city executives. It was also disclosed that the apartment designated for an invalid of the World War II was occupied by (Gusteyev), the deputy chairman of the regional soviet executive committee. In view of the gravity of the situation, the regional people's control committee turned over the collected data to the city procurator's office for investigation. By a decision of people's court the individuals who had illegally received apartments moved back to their old addresses and the apartments were turned over to their intended occupants, workers. (Yakhontov) and (Gusteyev) were removed from their offices. Other culprits were also punished. This is one example of the activity of the people's control in the Soviet Union.

People's control represents a large state and public force in this country, combining state control with public control exercised by working people in their direct spheres of activity. The people's control bodies have an extremely wide frame of reference. They monitor the observation of plans of economic and social development, disclose production reserves, combat violations of state discipline, mismanagement and much else.

GROMYKO RETURNS TO MOSCOW FROM NEW YORK

LD020808 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Comrade Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR minister of foreign affairs and head of the Soviet delegation to the 36th UN General Assembly Session in New York, returned to Moscow today.

At the airport he was met by Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and other officials.

ROMANOV REPORT TO LENINGRADSKIY OBKOM PLENUM

[Passages in capitals published in boldface type]

PM021449 [Editorial Report] Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 24 September carries on pages 1-3 12,000-word extracts from the report of Comrade G.V. Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, at a 23 September Leningradskiy Obkom plenum, precise location not given. The plenum discussed "further increasing the output of livestock products," and Romanov's extracted report begins as follows:

"Comrades!

"The period since the 26th CPSU Congress has fully confirmed the correctness of the guidelines put forward by it in the domestic and foreign policy sphere. Our party and the Soviet state are consistently concentrating their activity on solving two fundamental tasks: communist creation and defending world peace.

"Soviet foreign policy initiatives, including the USSR Supreme Soviet Appeal 'To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World,' convincingly demonstrate the unswerving nature of our approach to international security questions and tireless concern for further detente and a curbing of the arms race. THE MEETINGS BETWEEN COMRADE LEONID ILICH BREZHNEV, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE POLITBURO OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND CHAIRMAN OF THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM, AND THE PARTY AND STATE LEADERS OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY COUNTRIES IN THE CRIMEA DURING JULY AND AUGUST WERE NEW EVIDENCE OF THE LOYALTY TO THIS COURSE.

"The talks which took place showed graphically the joint resolve to increase the efforts aimed at strengthening the fraternal states' cohesion and unity and at further coordinating their foreign political and foreign economic activity. Despite the position of the United States, other NATO countries and China, which are intensifying their attempts to keep the international atmosphere tense, the Soviet Union and our comrades in the struggle are striving to give new impetus to detente, consistently advocating honest and constructive East-West dialogue, doing everything to remove the threat of thermonuclear war and constantly calling for the creation of new and even more terrible forms of weapons to be renounced.

"At the same time, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed recently, the Soviet Union will not be indifferent to the appearance of such weaponry in the arsenals of the United States and other NATO members. If this happened the Soviet Armed Forces would possess an appropriate counterbalance to this weaponry.

"AS YOU KNOW, THE POLITBURO OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, HAVING EXAMINED THE CRIMEA MEETINGS' RESULTS, WHOLLY AND FULLY APPROVED COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV'S ACTIVITY AND THE RESULTS OF THE TALKS CONDUCTED BY HIM. UNANIMOUSLY SHARING THIS ASSESSMENT, LENINGRAD'S COMMUNISTS AND ALL THE WORKING PEOPLE OF THE CITY AND OBLAST WHOLEHEARTEDLY SUPPORT THE PARTY'S LENINIST DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY AND THE FRUITFUL ACTIVITY OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND ITS POLITBURO HEADED BY LEONID ILICH BREZHNEV."

Romanov outlines recent achievements in increasing livestock output, notes reserves which are "by no means fully utilized" and cites instances of "errors" in livestock unit construction work. Romanov outlines tasks in increasing fodder production and the achievements of certain farms and party organizations in livestock work before stating:

"AS A WHOLE, THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MEASURES OUTLINED BY THE PARTY ORGANIZATIONS WILL MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO SELL THE STATE 225,000 TONS OF POTATOES, 325,000 TONS OF VEGETABLES, 186,000 TONS OF MEAT, 770,000 TONS OF MILK AND 1.2 BILLION EGGS THIS YEAR AND ALSO TO PROCURE AT LEAST 20 QUINTALS OF COARSE AND SUCCULENT FODDER UNITS PER STANDARD HEAD. WE ARE COMMITTED TO REGARD THESE PEAKS AS A PLEDGED MINIMUM WHICH MUST BE EXCEEDED AS FAR AS POSSIBLE.

"THANKS TO THE CONCERN OF THE PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE, THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT AND LEONID ILICH BREZHNEV PERSONALLY, LENINGRADERS' REQUIREMENTS FOR FOODSTUFFS HAVE BEEN FULLY MET BY THE NECESSARY RESOURCES AND SPECIFIC SUPPLIERS. AT LEAST 310,000 TONS OF POTATOES AND ABOUT 230,000 TONS OF VEGETABLES AND FRUIT WILL BE LAID IN FOR WINTER STORAGE IN LENINGRAD. IN THE OBLAST AS IN THE CITY, THE OVERALL AMOUNT LAID IN WILL BE HIGHER THAN LAST YEAR'S LEVEL."

Romanov calls for higher-quality produce and for efforts to prevent "embezzlement" and wastage.

LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA on 25 September carries on page 2 a second LENTASS report on the Leningradskiy Obkom plenum held on 23 September to discuss livestock production issues. The report contains accounts of speeches delivered during the debate by oblast officials and workers and concludes by noting that "G.V. Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, delivered a concluding speech at the plenum."

BELORUSSIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM REPORTED

PM011413 [Editorial Report] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian on 23 September publishes on page one an unattributed "Information Report on the Belorussian CP Central Committee Plenum" which reads in full as follows:

"The Third Belorussian CP Central Committee Plenum was held on 22 September.

"The plenum heard a report by Comrade V.I. Brovikov, second secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, 'On Measures to Improve the Selection, Placement and Training of Leading Cadres on the Republic's Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes in Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Demands.'

"The following took part in the discussion of this question: Comrades Ye. Ye. Sokolov, first secretary of Brestskiy Obkom; S.M. Shabashov, first secretary of Vitebskiy Obkom; Yu. M. Khusainov, first secretary of Gomelskiy Obkom; L.G. Kletskov, first secretary of Grodnenskiy Obkom; A.M. Fomich, second secretary of Minskskiy Obkom; F.P. Senko, Belorussian minister of agriculture; M.K. Kulagin, second secretary of Mogilevskiy Obkom; S.S. Pavlyukevich, first secretary of Minskiy Raykom; T.I. Galitsa, director of the Shklovskiy Rayon Gorodishche breeding sovkhoz; N.V. Domenikan, first secretary of Baranovichskiy Raykom; S.I. Nazarov, rector of the Belorussian Agricultural Academy; V.A. Artimenya, chairman of the Lyubanskiy Rayon Rassvet Kolkhoz; and Hero of Socialist Labor E.P. Rozhko, chief of a production sector of Smorgonskiy Rayon's Svetliy Put Kolkhoz.

"The plenum heard reports by I.M. Mozolyako, Belorussian minister of industrial construction, and B.M. Pozharskiy, chairman of the Belorussian State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture, and also a report by I.F. Yakushev, chief of the Belorussian CP Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department 'On the Work of the Belorussian Ministry of Industrial Construction and the Belorussian State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculure in Putting into Practice the Criticisms and Proposals Expressed at the 29th Belorussian CP Congress and in the Course of the Report and Election Campaign in the Republic's Party Organizations.'

"Comrade T.Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the plenum.

"The plenum adopted a resolution on the questions discussed.

"M.V. Golubev, sector chief in the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, took part in the Belorussian CP Central Committee plenum's work."

The same paper carries on pages 1-4 an unattributed report on the Belorussian CP Central Committee plenum proceedings under the headline "On Measures to Improve the Selection, Placement and Training of Leading Cadres on the Republic's Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes in Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Demands." The report begins as follows: "Opening the Belorussian CP Central Committee plenum, Comrade T. Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, said:

"Comrades, before starting the examination of the questions submitted to the Central Committee plenum, I would like to report that on the eve of the plenum we informed -- first verbally and then in writing -- the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev of the fulfillment of the republic's plan for the sale of grain to the state, of the progress of the potato harvest and procurements and also of the course of other agricultural work.

"Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev listened to our reports attentively and advised us to take care once again to ensure that all the crops are harvested without losses, preserved and rationally used.

"It was also reported that we were holding a Central Committee plenum of cadre questions today. Leonid Ilich asked me to convey -- and I accepted and am fulfilling this task with great satisfaction -- a big thank you to you, to all communists and all working people in Belorussia for fulfilling the state plan for grain procurements ahead of schedule.

"Allow me in turn to thank Leonid Ilich wholeheartedly for his inspiring appraisal of our work and to assure him that the republic's party organization and the workers of its cities and countryside will continue to do everything to make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the socioeconomic program adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress.

"Comrade V.I. Brovikov, second secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, was given leave to present his report."

BRIEFS

TRADE UNION RIGHTS -- Juris Baltus, a worker at Riga shipyard in Latvia has been awarded compensation for working illegally-ordered overtime. Overtime is only supposed to be worked with the consent of the trade union. The case was cited at a session of the National Council of Trade Unions by Chief Legal Inspector Janis Roseniek, of the Labor Inspection Service. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0935 GMT 1 Oct 81 LD]

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES TATARSKAYA OIL WORKERS

LD012154 Mosocw Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Greetings message from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, to workers involved in development of Tatarskaya ASSR oil deposits; date not given]

[Text] Dear Comrades, the report about your great labor achievement, the extraction of 2 billion tons of oil since the beginning of the commercial exploitation of deposits in the Tatarskaya ASSR, has been received with satisfaction at the CPSU Central Committee. It is the first time that such a quantity of oil has been extracted in one region of the country. A great contribution to the development of the country's fuel and energy base, the solution of complicated scientific, technical and organizational tasks and the accelerated and efficient development of oil deposits has been made by your collective. A brilliant page has been written in the annals of the glorious labor feats of the Soviet people. The results of your work testify to a creative approach to the development of utilization of oil resources and the extensive use of progressive methods of drilling and exploiting wells, to a high level of the industrialization of construction and to skillful political and organizational work, by party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organizations.

It is important to note that the advanced experience of the Tatarskaya ASSR's oilmen in putting new capacities into operation at an accelerated rate, in making economic use of energy and materials and in developing socialist competition under the slogan "Oil Wells on Stream" is becoming widespread in other oil and gas regions in the country.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses the firm confidence that, making a creative use of accumulated experience, of the available reserves and opportunties for a fuller extraction of oil from the deposits, you will continue persistently to fight for the further consolidation of the country's fuel and energy potential and the successful implementation of the grand tasks laid down by the 26th CPSU Congress.

I wish you, dear comrades, robust health, happiness and further successes in communist building.

WORKERS IN URALS, SIBERIA TO GET PAY RAISE

LD021518 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Factory and office workers in the Urals, Siberia, Kazkahstan and the Soviet Far East are to get pay increases of up to 30 percent next year. This has been announced by a spokesman for the national planning committee. On 1 November paid leave will be introduced in the country's eastern regions for working mothers to take care of the child until it is 1 year old. Later this measure will be extended to the rest of the country.

GOVERNMENT-PARTY DECISION ON OPENCAST MINING

LD031332 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0830 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 Oct (TASS) -- The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision "On Additional Measures to Speed Up the Development of Opencast Coal Mining During 1981-90." The decision notes that there has been a continuing development in opencast coal mining in recent years. Extraction has increased from 165 million tons in 1970 to 269 million tons in 1980, when opencast coal mining accounted for 38 percent of total coal extraction.

Nevertheless, insufficient use is being made of the favorable mining and geological conditions for the development of opencast coal mining. This applies in particular to the construction of the southern Yakutiya coal complex and the Ekibastuz and Kansk-Achinsk fuel and power complexes and to the development of opencast coal mining in the Kuznetsk coal basin.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers stipulated that one of the most important tasks of the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, and also of the ministries managing the energy and transport industries, is to rapidly develop the extraction of coal by the most efficient opencast method on the basis of:

Increasing capacities for extraction and processing of coal by building, reconstructing, technically reequipping and modernizing coalfields and enriching factories and implementing other organization-technical measures;

Setting up, on the basis of the large coalfields, thermal electric power stations with power units of large unit capacity;

Increasing the proportion of coal extraction using continuous-process technology;

Improving working conditions and enhancing industrial safety and production standards.

The USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry is instructed to ensure:

Coal extraction by the opencast method in 1985: 315 million tons; and in 1990: 390-400 million tons.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF MOLDAVIAN PLANT DISCUSSED

AU010944 Moscow in Romanian to Romania 1600 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Summary] We will now report on a PRAVDA correspondence on the relationship between the machine-building plant in Kirov and the agroindustrial centers in Soviet Moldavia. Visiting this plant last year on its fulfillment of the 5-year plan tasks ahead of schedule, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev stressed that this enterprise has become famous not only for its own production results but also because of the considerable assistance it has granted to agricultural and agroindustrial enterprises in the Moldavian SSR. This year the enterprise working collective strengthened its ties with agricultural units even more and increased its contribution to developing agricultural and food production.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Moldavian Republic were able to double their fruit and vegetable production in a short time while the production of processing enterprises was the same. Therefore it was necessary to provide those enterprises with new and highly efficient equipment. Thus, the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetables of the Moldavian Republic asked the Kirov plant for assistance. First an experimental installation was supplied to process 500 tons of tomatoes within 24 hours. The results were excellent and therefore another 28 such aggregates were built for all canneries in the Moldavian Republic. Thus, an excess of some 300,000-350,000 tons of tomatoes were processed this season and a 5-million rubles savings was achieved.

The machine-builders were then asked to build an aggregate for sorting out tomatoes by separating red ones from green ones. This operation is now done with electronic devices. The operation of one such device ensures a savings of more than 600,000 rubles. The Kirov machine-building enterprise also supplies other machinery, and thus the canneries in the Moldavian Republic have increased their production 2.7 times.

This experiment shows in which field it is more rational to develop the traditional relationship between towns and villages. Such cooperation has prospects.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 2-3 OCT

2 October

LD030044/LD040320 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 2-3 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Grain harvesting in Kokchetavskaya Oblast in Kazakhstan has proceeded in record time. Today the sale of grain to the state has been completed. (0500 GMT)

Sugar beet has been harvested from 1 million hectares in the Ukraine, over one-half of the area sown to it. The harvest of sugar beet is best organized in the western oblasts, where the harvest is greater. However, the transportation of fodder is behind schedule; over 2 million tons have accumulated. (0500 GMT)

Land has been plowed up on 1.5 million hectares in Kurganskaya Oblast, four-fifths of the area to be done. Rain has slowed the rate of field work. (0500 GMT)

Mass harvesting of sugar beets has been started by machine operators in Kirgizia, Belorussia, the Baltic republics as well as in Georgia and Armenia. In the main beet-growing republics, the Russian Federation and the Ukraine, harvesting is drawing to a close. Sugar beets have been harvested from more than 2 million hectares in the country as a whole, which is roughly three-fifths of the plan. Deliveries of the crop from the fields to the factories have been going on at the highest rates since the beginning of harvesting; each day transportation workers are now carrying almost 1.5 million tons. The gap between the lifting and transporting of sugar beets has been considerably narrowed in oblasts of the Central Chernozem Region. However, a large amount of sugar beet has accumulated on the fields of the Ukraine. (1100 GMT)

Kuybyshevskaya Oblast farmers have completed harvesting of corn for fodder. A total area of 300,000 hectares has been cleared. Over 3 million tons of fodder has been stored. (1200 GMT)

In the Central Chernozem Region, sugar beets have been waiting too long for transportation to the factories. In Belgorodskaya Oblast, more than 600,000 tons remain in the fields; in Kurskaya Oblast, 500,000 tons remain. The causes of the delay include late delivery of gasoline and lubricants and poor organization of transportation. These problems have been eliminated and nearly 1.5 million tons of sugar beets are being delivered daily throughout the country. There are more than 2 million tons of sugar beets in the Ukraine waiting for transportation. This could lead to heavy losses.

3 October

The last plowing units have left the fields of Ryazanskaya Oblast. The soil has been plowed on over 1 million hectares. (0500 GMT)

Kustanayskaya Oblast farmers are plowing 120,000 to 130,000 hectares of winter fallow every day. To date a total of 1.7 million hectares has been plowed, about half the spring crop area. (0700 GMT)

Plowing of winter fallow is nearing completion in Kurskaya Oblast. To date 1.5 million hectares of winter fallow have been plowed. This is 90 percent of the total area. (0700 GMT)

The corn harvest is nearing completion in Uzbekistan. The harvest this year is a bumper one. Many farms have obtained yields of 80 to 90 quintals of grain per hectare. The areas cleared of corn have been resown with catch feed crops. In early spring these areas will produce thousands of tons of rape and other grasses. (1100 GMT)

Farms in Kazakhstan have stockpiled 1.5 million tons of hay above the annual plan. (1100 GMT)

Belgorodskaya Oblast was today the first in the Central Chernozem Region to complete the harvesting of sugar beet. The acreage here was more than 160,000 hectares. Despite this summer's drought, many farms have brought in a good crop. (1600 GMT)

Potato picking is coming to an end in Belorussia. More than 1 million tons of the crop has been dispatched to towns and industrial centers. This is significantly more than last year. (1600 GMT)

Winter crops have been sown on more than 800,000 hectares in the Volga valley. Spring crops cover almost 4.5 million hectares and farmers have already started work on the fourth million hectares of autumn plowing land. Fodder preparations are continuing as is the picking of sugar beets and the harvesting of sunflowers, which cover an area of more than 300,000 hectares. (1900 GMT)

IMPORTANCE OF FODDER ROOT CROPS STRESSED

PM301519 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZ in Russian 25 Sep 81 p 1

["Agricultural Review" by Zootechnician M. Glinka: "Time of Succulent Fodder"]

[Text] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, as of 21 September 62.6 million tons of hay and 54.7 million tons of cured hay had been procured. The hay procurement plan has been fulfilled 93 percent for the country as a whole. Some 72.9 million tons of straw, chaff, and other coarse fodder had been laid in and 122.4 million tons of ready silage had been obtained. Some 6,336,000 tons of artificially dehydrated green fodder have been procured. Some 2,557,000 tons of fodder root crops have been laid in.

In recent weeks a new column heading has appeared in the reports from the USSR Central Statistical Administration: "Fodder Root Crop Procurement." This is one of the most valuable types of succulent fodder. Neither a highly productive dairy herd nor a pig rearing farm producing meat using its own fodder can do without it.

It is not for nothing that root crops are called a milk-producing fodder. How successfully they "bring on" milk can be seen clearly in the example of the farms which have learned to raise their crops, harvest them promptly and store them reliably. In the Ploskovskiy Sovkhoz, Kiyevskaya Oblast, the dairy herd's average annual productivity has been in excess of 5.5 tons of milk per cow for a number of years now. The farm's specialists and leaders ascribe these persistently high yields largely to the considerable proportion of fodder beet in animals' diet. Root crops also surpass other crops in the yield of nutrients per hectare of sowings. The 1,000-1,100 quintals of beet which the Ploskovskiy Sovkhoz harvests annually represent after all over 160 quintals of fodder units per hectare. Indeed Brovarskiy Rayon as a whole, where this farm is located, obtains 80-100 quintals of fodder units per hectare of root crop plantations; and what units -- not "passive" ones settling as a reserve of fat in the animal's organism, but "active" ones turning into milk and meat.

The results of the research carried out by employees of the All-Union Feed Institute become comprehensible in this connection. They saturated the fodder crop rotations on livestock units with the most high-yielding row crops -- corn and fodder beet. It turned out that beet sowings make it possible to increase arable land's productivity by 22-68 quintals of dry matter per hectare and net revenue by 20-30 percent.

There might have been no need to cite these facts and figures. In general they are known to all and few people doubt the effectiveness of root crops as a reliable fodder.

Nonetheless, they must be mentioned because the attitude toward fodder root crops by no means corresponds to their significance. In the past 5 years the expenditure of fodder root crops for feeding livestock on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at the country's interfarm enterprises has fallen by 6.7 million tons, or almost 17 percent. Their already insignificant share in the ration has been reduced. Is this not one reason for the increasing consumption of grain concentrates?

How do matters stand with regard to the procurement of valuable succulent fodder this year? The oblast and republican newspapers which regularly publish reports on progress in fodder procurement usually omit this column heading: Is it worth sounding the alarm over fodder resources which occupy just a few percent of the ration structure? Let us break with this tradition and look at how matters stood with regard to fodder root procurement as of 21 September. Here are the relevant figures for percentage of plan fulfillment:

RSFSR -- 7 percent; Ukraine -- 5 percent; Belorussia -- 0.5 percent; Uzbekistan -- 4 percent; Kazakhstan -- 4 percent; Georgia -- 23 percent; Azerbaijan -- 12 percent; Lithuania -- 0.4 percent; Moldavia -- 3 percent; Latvia -- 1 percent; Kirgizia -- 4 percent; Tadzhikistan -- 27 percent; Armenia -- 2 percent; Turkmenistan -- 10 percent; Estonia -- 2 percent. At first glance, the low figures for the fulfillment of the procurements plan should not worry us. Fodder root crops are late crops, and their premature lifting cannot only reduce the yield but also worsen the root's keeping quality. For instance, in September fodder beet increases the weight of its roots by 7-12 per cent a day. But, on the other hand, delaying the harvest can simply kill the roots, which cannot withstand even slight frosts of 3-4 degrees.

It is known that the harvesting of fodder root crops must be embarked on when the average daytime air temperature is 8-10 degrees. This lower limit has been passed over a considerable part of the country's territory, and in the northern and eastern regions just a few days remain for harvesting the root crops. The following figures are all the more alarming. In Vologodskaya Oblast only slightly more than one-fifth of the fodder root crops have been procured -- and that is the best indicator throughout the northwest region. In Arkhangelskaya Oblast the plan has been fulfilled by only 12 percent, in Leningradskaya Oblast by 11 percent and in Novgorodskaya Oblast by 1 percent. The Pskovskaya Oblast farms, like the Ivanovskaya and Smolenskaya Oblast farms, have still not embarked on the harvest of this important crop.

But it is not just a matter of the slow pace of the root crop harvest. Sometimes the root crop accumulation plans are low. Thus, while the Ukraine, Lithuania and Moldavia have planned to procure 3 and more tons of forage root crops per cow, the RSFSR has planned to procure just 1 ton, Estonia 0.75 tons and Kazakhstan 0.2 tons.

The fodder root crop harvest is extremely laborious work demanding up to 70 and more man-days per hectare. Matters can be accelerated if equipment is used: field-forage choppers and top gathering machines for harvesting the tops; and the KKT-1.4 root harvesting machine and the KGP-2 and KKU-2 Druzhba potato harvesting combines for digging roots. Useful initiative has been displayed by Tomskaya Oblast, where "patronage" over the forage root crop plantations has been assumed by Komsomol organizations. With their aid areas sown to fodder root crops and their yield have increased fivefold in 4 years. A good example of a thrifty attitude toward the production and procurement of succulent fodder!

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS PROGRESS IN HARVEST WORK

PM301425 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Sep 81 p 1

["Agricultural Review" by N. Osychkin "Devote Every Fall Hour to the Harvest"]

[Text] The fall scene is composed of leaden skies and drizzle. Fine, sunny days are few and far between. October, with its frosts and cold winds, is not far off.

But the farmers still have plenty of work to do. The grain harvest might have reached its end, but the harvesting of late crops is at its height. That is why every hour of fine weather must be fully exploited and effective measures taken to bring in the crops as soon as possible and ensure fulfillment of plans and targets for the sale of grain and other products to the state.

Grain growers in Kazakhstan are doing shock work. The last -- 25th -- million hectares of grain crops has been harvested there. Efficient labor organization in harvesting and transport complexes, detachments and links and widespread competition among machine operators for maximum output helped to shorten the harvest period. The republic's rural workers have now switched their efforts to getting the entire harvest stored away before the end of the month, preventing losses and fulfilling the high pledges for the sale of grain to the state. Some 20,000 heavy trucks were promptly brought in to move the grain from threshing floors to elevators and the most rational routes were worked out.

In the RSFSR grain and pulse crops have been cut on 67.5 million hectares -- more than 93 percent of the area. Some 66.4 million hectares have been threshed. Virtually all the grain has been harvested in the North Caucasus, Central Chernozem, Volga and Ural Regions. At the same time, a number of places still have to cut and thresh large areas. One-third of the crops are still standing in the East Siberia Economic Region. Not all the grain crops have been cut in Altayskiy Kray and Tomskaya, Kaluzhskaya and Vladimirskaya Oblasts. Although the crops that remain are usually considered the most "difficult," they must be harvested more quickly without allowing losses or spoilage to occur. It is important to follow the example of the leading farmers, step up grain procurements and fulfill targets for the sale of grain to the state.

The corn growers are being tested at the moment. They have to harvest the ripe cobs quickly and finish cutting the green matter for silage. More than 1.1 million hectares of corn has been harvested for gain -- 32 percent of the area. Farmers in Uzbekistan are getting 70 quintals of grain per hectare; 47 quintals in south Kazakhstan. Farms which cultivated corn using industrial techniques are getting a good harvest. The principle of prime use of the crops must be observed and all areas left for harvesting of grain must be preserved.

The roar of combines and trucks fills the rice fields. All rice cultivation areas have good harvests. The job now is to bring it all in and fulfill rice procurement plans. So far 308,000 hectares of rice have been harvested. Farms in Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast intend to deliver hundreds of thousands of tons to the state.

It is very important now to accelerate harvest work in the sunflower fields. Only 583,000 hectares have been harvested -- 14 percent. Particularly slow are farms in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast, where heads have been threshed on only 8 percent of the sown area, in Voronezhskaya Oblast, where the figure is 7 percent, in Rostovskaya Oblast, where it is 2 percent, and in Saratovskaya Oblast, where it is 1 percent. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast are setting an example when it comes to harvesting oilseeds. There work is organized in two shifts and there is smooth collaboration between harvesting detachments and truck drivers. The final results are reassuring: Many farms are getting a ton or more oil per hectare.

Some 1.4 million hectares of sugar beet have been harvested in the country -- 38 percent of the sown area. Some 19.8 million tons of roots have been lifted, which is somewhat more than had been by the same time last year. All sugar refineries are operating. Harvesting is well organized on many farms in Stavropolskiy Kray and Belgorodskaya Oblast. However, the initial period of the beet harvest has revealed serious shortcomings. A large quantity of roots has been piled up in fields in Kurskaya, Tambovskaya, Vinnitskaya and Khmelnitskaya Oblasts. This may lead to serious damage. In fact, in just 24 hours roots left on the ground lose 1 percent of their weight and 0.1 percent of their sugar. This kind of inefficiency cannot be tolerated. It is necessary to ensure that motor transport, loading facilities and reception centers operate efficiently and that lifting and transportation schedules are most strictly observed.

The mass cotton harvest is upon us. Procurement centers have already received over 1 million tons of raw cotton from farms. In Uzbekistan daily shipments have already reached the 100,000-ton mark. The harvest leaders are Surkhandarinskaya and Bukharskaya Oblasts and also farms in Azerbaijan. The harvest rate is rising in Tadzhikistan, Turkmenistan and Kirgizia. Defoliation must be rapidly completed and the machines must be brought in immediately in order to harvest high-quality cotton.

Vegetable plantation workers still have much to do. Some 1.8 million hectares of potatoes have been lifted -- 58 percent of the area. In Ryazandkaya, Tulskaya and Lipetskaya Oblasts only one-third of the potatoes have been harvested, although the harvest there is not very high. Vegetable growers and procurement workers have yet to establish the required work rate. Some 597,000 hectares of vegetables have been harvested -- 47 percent of the area. Some 8.5 million tons have been shipped to the state. The editorial office is receiving many reports of holdups on the vegetable conveyor belts and losses on plantations, during shipment, at bases and in the trade network.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are laying the foundation for the next harvest. Some 29.8 million hectares of winter crops have been sown, including 25.7 million for grain -- 71 percent of the plan. Following a spell of beneficial rain, shoots have appeared everywhere. Fall plowing has been carried out on 52.5 million hectares -- 16.6 million more than by the same time last year. Laying in of seeds, especially for buckwheat, peas, fiber flax, rape and potatoes, is slow in many places.

The autumn calls for speed. Maximum use must be made of every hour of clear weather in order to harvest and store the whole of this year's harvets and lay a solid foundation for next year's.

MID-SEPTEMBER WEATHER, CROP PROGRESS REPORTED

PM301421 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 25 Sep 81 p 3

[Report by Agrometerologist M. Agafonova: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] The weather has been mainly cool and rainy over most of the USSR's European territory. The average temperature for the past 10-day period was 2-3 degrees below normal nearly everywhere. It was near normal in the North Caucasus Region and in southern and central oblasts of the Volga Region. In southern Latvia and parts of Belorussia there were air and ground frosts from zero to minus 4 degrees.

There was rain everywhere. There were 11-30 mm in most areas; 31-50 mm in places. In the Central Region and in Moldavia 35-70 mm, in some places 71-130 mm, fell in 4-8 days.

The rain replenished the moisture reserves in the soil. In the Baltic area and Belorussia, in most parts of the Northwest and Central Regions and in northern parts of the Volga-Vyatka and Central Chernozem Regions winter crops sown before 25 August have begun to tiller. Later sowings were in the shooting and third-leaf phase. The state of the crops and the moisture supply are good in general.

Over most of the Ural Region, in the northern half of the Volga Region and in the southern Volga-Vyatka Region winter crops were mainly in the shooting and third-leaf phase. Only winter crops sown at the beginning of August had begun to tiller. The rain had improved moisture supplies for winter crops and conditions for germination and shooting in Moldavia and in most Ukrainian oblasts and also in central parts of Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays.

It was moderately warm and wet in the Transcaucasian republics, where the average temperature was near normal in most parts. There was heavy rain (100-230 mm) in western parts of Georgia. Azerbaijan had rain only on the last day of the period and in most parts it was warm and dry, which promoted ripening of the cotton crop. On 20 September each plant had an average of 11 bolls, half of which had opened.

In the farming regions of Siberia and in northern Kazakhstan it stayed warm for most of the 10-day period. There was a drop in temperature at the end of the period bringing ground frosts. There was little rain.

In southern oblasts of Kazakhstan and in Central Asia dry weather favored the growth and opening of bolls and the ripening of fibers and also the defoliation process, and ensured that the defoliants were effective.

OPERATIONS STAFF ON LIVESTOCK SECTOR EQUIPMENT

PM301611 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Sep 81 p 2

[Yu. Grachev report: "Technical Supply for Livestock Wintering -- From an All-Union Operations Staff Session"]

[Text] The onset of the fall has reminded rural workers that livestock wintering is not far away. Preparation for this most important stage of work depends not only on stockraisers and workers in the other sectors but also on those ministries and departments which create through their efforts the material and technical base of livestock units. Many of them react responsibly to the countryside's orders. However, not all the machine building ministries, USSR Gossnab territorial administrations and local assocations of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture (Goskomselkhoztekhnika) have been inspired with responsibility for fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress instruction: to regard stockraising as the shock front in the countryside. How else is it possible to understand how existing resources allocated for the countriside frequently fail to reach stockraisers.

This was the topic of conversation at the latest session of the All-Union Operations Staff for Material and Technical Supply to Agriculture, which was opened by L.I. Khitrun, chairman of the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika.

The forthcoming wintering period requires organization of model fodder preparation everywhere. The task set is that every livestock unit should feed all fodder to livestock only in prepared form. Every fodder production unit means extra milk and meat. But sometimes their installation is delayed through a shortage of materials and equipment. Stockraisers of many farms are already experiencing an acute shortage of sets of equipment for fodder production units and equipment for processing food waste.

The collectives of the Piryatin experimental and specialized plant, Poltavskaya Oblast, the Neris production association and the Umanfermmash plants are in no hurry to eliminate their lag. It is not the first time that the staff's session has criticized the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances' Prodmash plant in Prokopyevsk for undersupplying agriculture with Norias (these devices are necessary for the normal working of fodder production units). However, the situation with regard to the supply of this equipment to farms has not changed.

The Kamensk artificial fiber plant has fallen behind its supply target by 1,600 tons of twine in 8 months. This means that farms will not be able to bale over 1 million tons of coarse fodder, which must be transported from other regions. For you do not deliver hay and straw to livestock units loose! Obviously the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry must take decisive measures to change the situation.

In winter warmth is no less important than fodder in the livestock unit. It is necessary to stock up with coal and other types of fuel beforehand. However, there are often stoppages in their deliveries to the countryside. Thus, RSFSR kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been undersupplied with a great quantity of Kuzenetskiy and Donetskiy coal. A similar situation has come about in Belorussia and Kazakhstan. In this connection the session's participants seriously reproached the management of Soyuzglavuglol.

Year after year the Ukrainian Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy's Dnepropetrovsk hardware plant fails to meet deliveries of galvanized wire to the Moldavian SSR Kotovskiy Rayon association for the sale of agricultural equipment, and it is precisely here that heating elements for the country's livestock units are produced. Hundreds of livestock units may remain unheated as a result of the strange position adopted by the enterprise's workers. The actual allocated amounts of rolled wire are so insignificant that, given a responsible approach to the matter, it is not difficult for the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy to cover this lag.

Livestock units and complexes cannot be prepared for the wintering period without sufficient rolled metal. Yet the enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy have undersupplied kolkhozes, sovkhozes and Goskomselkhoztekhnika associations with over 160,000 tons of rolled ferrous metals in the last 8 months. The Krivoy Roy, Makeyenka and other plants are not fulfilling the plans for delivering products to the countryside.

Motor vehicles are engaged in the transportation of fodder and other goods in the winter. Their preparation for the winter journeys is being delayed because USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry enterprises are failing to meet plan orders. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are in great need of parts and assemblies in short supply such as cylinder blocks, crankshafts, water pumps, piston rings and brake cylinders. Gorkiy's Gaz production association, Moscow's Zil production association and Yaroslavl's Avtodizel production association are lagging heavily in the output of these goods.

Taking part in the staff's work were executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR People's Control Committee and the USSR Gossnab and representatives of ministries and departments.

AGRICULTURAL AID TO NON-CHERNOZEM ZONE

LD021544 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1540 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision on questions of giving sponsorship aid to the autonomous republics and oblasts of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone in fulfilling the set tasks for the further development of agriculture in this zone. The decision fixes the volume of contracting construction and assembly work subject to fulfillment as a matter of sponsorship aid in the 1981-85 period at R775 million. This work will be carried out at construction sites of projects for purposes of production and cultural and domestic services and of dwelling houses for agriculture and sectors of industry which are connected with it.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have also adopted a decision on measures to develop the Astrakhan gas condensate deposits. It is envisaged to implement its development in the 1984-86 period. An initiative of the Komsomol Central Committee declared the site an all-union Komsomol shock-work site.

KRAYKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES POSTFLOOD NORMALIZATION

PM301425 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Sep 81 p 2

[Report by Correspondent V. Razboynikov: "Specific Steps Are Being Taken"]

[Text] This time the Khabarovskiy Kraykom plenum began in an unusual way -- with the showing of a documentary movie about the recent flooding. A sequence showed houses with water reaching almost to their roofs and livestock raising complexes and fields which had disappeared under water.... Such a thing has not happened in the Far East in the past 100 years: In just a few days rain in excess of the annual average had cascaded down on the land.

The struggle against the elements began under complex conditions, under the leadership of the party committees. The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government gave the Khabarovskiy Kray people the necessary aid.

As a result of the measures which were taken the production and economic activity of the majority of enterprises, sovkhozes and organizations affected by the flooding was restores. Train movements were ensured along the Komsomolsk-na-Amure-Sovetskaya Gavan sector. Virtually all highways are now passable again and bridges are being restored. The electric power lines and communications are operating following a temporary hookup. All schools have been repaired and the academic year has begun in an organized fashion in the stricken regions.

The plenum discussed how to eliminate the consequences of the natural disaster more rapidly. The report delivered by kraykom First Secretary A.K. Chernyy cited numerous examples of the kray's workers laboring oblivious of the passage of time and displaying heroism in salvaging state property. The party organs are performing a large amount of organizational and mass political work now too. In all sectors the communists are setting a personal example, whether in bringing in the harvest or restoring installations.

The plenum noted that the production administration for road construction and operation was unprepared for resisting the onslaught of the elements. There is no control here over the soundness of planning decisions and even minor floods cause considerable damage. Many construction organizations and enterprises of the construction materials industry displayed organizational helplessness and lack of preparation for work under rainy weather conditions. On the first rainy days many quarries and pits were flooded. Nor was the communications production administration able to cope.

The work of all subdivisions is now getting back to normal. We ought now to be ready to begin proper work the plenum stressed. But the timber industry and wood processing enterprises are taking too long over restoring roads and bridges. The repair of mechanisms is being held up. The repair of housing also leaves room for improvement in these sectors. For after all, winter is near and questions of repair and heat supply must therefore become paramount now.

To eliminate the consequences of the flooding, time and funds are needed, of course. But in this case it is a question of excessively slow reorganization in the style and methods of work under extreme conditions. The kraykom plenum rightly pointed this out. A clear-cut program of action has been compiled for the communists and all workers of the kray. There is no doubt that the Khabarovskiy Kray workers will emerge victorious from their grave ordeal.

BRIEFS

ASHKHABAD COTTON HARVEST -- Ashkhabadskaya Oblast has fulfilled 30.7 percent of the yearly cotton harvesting plan. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 3 Oct 81 GF]

LAUNCHING OF COSMOS 1312, 1313 SATELLITES

Cosmos 1312, 30 Sep

LD301452 Moscow TASS in English 1447 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Sep, TASS -- Today the Soviet Union has launched an artifical satellite of the earth Cosmos-1312.

Installed on board the satellite is scientific equipment designed for the continuation of space research.

The satellite has the original period of revolution of 116 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface 1531 km, the minimum -- 1493, and orbit inclination — 82.6 degrees.

The equipment on board the satellite is functioning normally.

Cosmos 1313, 1 Oct

LD015358 Moscow TASS in English 1346 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 1 Oct, TASS -- The Cosmos-1313 artificial satellite of the earth was launched in the Soviet Union today.

It carries scientific equipment intended for continuing studies of outer space.

The sputnik has an initial period of revolution of 89.5 minutes. Its maximum distance from the surface of the earth is 314 kilometres, minimum distance -- 214 kilometres, inclination of orbit -- 70.4 degrees.

The equipment on board the satellite is functioning normally.

INTERCOSMOS CHAIRMAN VIEWS FUTURE SPACE RESEARCH

LD022316 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 Oct, TASS -- The future of Soviet space research lies in the space orbital stations of the Salyut type with several docking assemblies, thinks Acad Vladimir Kotelnikov, chairman of the Intercosmos Council. He writes an article in the magazine SCIENCE IN THE USSR about the important activities performed by Soviet science in the exploration of outer space, about the great economic importance of the studies done in outer space and about the outlook for the future. The scientist is of the view that "there is much work to be done in space." The coming two decades will see the operation in orbits of permanently working stations with teams of cosmonauts taking turns in space. The feasibility of such systems is confirmed by the experience of the many years of the operation of the Salyut-Soyuz-Progress space complex.

A total of over 1,600 scientific, medical, biological and other experiments have been done with the use of the system. Soviet space science is characterised by a link between the research activities in outer space with the needs of the national economy. Following its inception, the Soviet space science has immediately adopted a comprehensive course toward "a return on investment", Kotelnikov pointed out. Today hundreds of organisations of the different economic sectors are taking part in the application of the results of the space flights. Evidently this diversified approach will be further developed.

The academician recalls that during its operation the Salyut-6 station made thousands of different pictures of the atmosphere and the earth's surface. Data obtained in orbit carry valuable information about the rapid seasonal changes, on the contour of the continental shelf, the movement of the snow and ice caps, and the promising geological areas. Experiments were also carried out on the station to develop new materials in conditions of weightlessness. About 300 samples have been made.

The coming years will see further development of the remote sensing of the earth's surface from space for a more complete and correct utilization of its resources, and improved weather forecasts. Communications satellites will be improved. One of the short-term tasks is to develop satellites assuring direct television broadcasting facilities. This will make it possible to assure television broadcasting to all the settlements of the country, expeditions, construction and mineral-prospecting teams. Work has already begun on projects to develop solar electric power stations for satellites. Their energy will be transmitted back to earth, Kotelnikov writes.

PRAVDA ASSESSES FIRST FOUR YEARS OF SALYUT-6

PM021143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 81 p 3

[Report by PRAVDA special correspondent V. Gubarev: "Mission Continues"]

[Text] 28 Sep -- Mission control center is being refurbished. The plans for this were drawn up long ago and the intention had been to start work last year, if not the year before, but Salyut-6 upset those plans and head of the center A. Militsyn was left to lament that ground equipment needs a rest too. Mission controller A. Yeliseyev retorted with a grin: "Our task is to ensure the orbital complex's reliable operation." There was no alternative but to carry out the most essential repairs and checks in the short intervals between the long expeditions to the Salyut-6-Soyuz orbital complex. Some staff had to take their leave late; some control center personnel are only now taking leave owed from previous years.

The indefatigable Salyut-6 is still flying. Tomorrow at 0950 hours the Soviet manned orbital complex will celebrate a momentous day -- it will be exactly 4 years since the station began operating in orbit. At the time Salyut-6 will be flying over the South Atlantic, somewhere near the Cape of Good Hope. The 23,029th orbit will just be coming to an end, and when the station and the Cosmos satellite docked with it approach our country it will start its 5th year of operation. Another communication session will begin and another report on the state of the onboard systems will be beamed down to earth, and the mission control center in Yevpatoriya, where the duty shift is at present, will continue processing and analyzing telemetric data from space.

"The station is operational," I was told by deputy mission controller V. Blagov. "The temperature inside Salyut-6 is being kept at a steady 12 degrees -- a permanent 'indian summer,'" Blagov said with a smile. "True, we must not have the sharp differences between day and nighttime temperatures such as we find in the Moscow region at present. If you have been out mushroom picking, have you noticed how much dew there is in the morning? It is our job to see that there is no 'dew' on the station.... Although in principle a temperature of just 3 degrees inside Salyut is tolerable, since the complex's power system is working efficiently we try to keep it a bit warmer in there...."

While Salyut flies through space the work and training schedule is, as usual, full to overflowing in Zvezdnyy Gorodok. Some crews are working in a Salyut mockup, familiarizing themselves with its complex systems, while others are undergoing "survival" experiments -- cosmonauts are dropped in the desert or the Taiga and, simulating an unscheduled landing, fend for themselves and wait to be found by a search party; others again are training on the Black Sea, rehearsing their splashdown drill. Crews are training for future missions in the confidence that these will be not only a continuation of previous ones but equally complex. Yet they never forget Salyut-6 since the experience of all the long expeditions to the station and of the international crews gained in the last 4 years is truly priceless. Every cosmonautical achievement is first and foremost a prologue to the future.

"A Cosmos satellite has docked with the Salyut-6 station," V. Blagov continued. "Since the docking we have twice raised the complex's orbit. We will keep it in orbit for just as long as the designers need. It is vital that they know how 2 heavy vehicles -- the complex's total weight is now 34 tons you know -- behave when docked. This work is needed in order to create the designs of the future. The concepts for them have now matured and need to be tested experimentally."

Tomorrow's orbital complexes are taking shape on designers' drawing boards. They are based on orbital stations with which various modules regularly dock. Some will be fitted with powerful telescopes enabling us to probe further into the universe. Biological, power and industrial modules, as well as modules for studying natural resources, will be put into orbit. The experiments carried out on board Salyut-6 were exploratory. The processed data demonstrate the need to establish specialized scientific and production laboratories and these are sure to make their appearance in time. For example, ultrapure crystals will be needed for the electronics industry and space vehicles with the equipment to produce them will be sent to orbiting stations. A module will dock with the complex, the crew will perform the requisite number of melting operations and the resultant crystals will be dispatched to earth using automatic vehicles or with a returning expedition.

The concept of the rational and economically worthwhile utilization of cosmonautic facilities has been developed during the 4 years in which the Salyut-6 -- Soyuz -- Progress complex has been in operation. It now remains to take it further. In order to do so the duty shift in Yevpatoriya receives data daily from Salyut-6. Space vehicles are being developed and tested in design bureaus and at enterprises, crews are training for future missions, and renovation work is nearing completion at Mission Control Center.

USTINOV ORDER ON FALL DRAFT, SERVICE DISCHARGE

PM021421 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Sep 81 p 1

["USSR Defense Minister's Order No 244, Moscow 28 September 1981"]

[Text] On the discharge from the USSR Armed Forces in October-December 1981 of servicemen who have served their fixed term, and on the next draft of citizens for active military service.

In accordance with the USSR law "On Universal Military Service" I issue the order:

1. To discharge from the ranks of the Soviet Army, Navy, border forces and internal forces into the reserves in October-December 1981 servicemen whose terms of active military service expire by 1 January 1982.

2. In connection with the discharge of servicemen into the reserve in accordance with Item 1 in the present order, to draft into active military service in the Soviet Army, Navy, border forces and internal forces citizens who are 18 years old by the day of the draft and have no right to a deferment of the draft, and also citizens who reached the draft age earlier and whose deferments have expired.

3. The order is to be published in all companies, batteries, squadrons and ships.

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

GENERAL PETROV ATTENDS MILITARY COUNCIL MEETING

PM300857 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Sep 81 p 2

[Lt Col M. Malygin report: "Concern for and Attention to Young Officers"]

[Text] The ground forces Military Council has examined questions of the political, military and moral education of young officers and the efficiency rating of commissioned personnel. A report was delivered by Lt Gen Tank Trps G. Zakharov, chief of the ground forces Personnel Directorate.

It was pointed out at the session of the Military Coucil that, implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions on cadre questions, commanders, political organs and staffs devote great attention to further improving the education and the professional qualifications of young officers and to creating a reserve of military cadres for promotion to higher posts. At the same time, not all tasks of the education of young officers are being resolved with proper persistence.

The session was addressed by Col Gen M. Popkov, member of the Military Council and chief of the ground forces Political Directorate. The results of the discussion were summed up by Army General V. Petrov, commander in chief of the ground forces and USSR deputy defense minister.